1827 vol. 5 (176-200)

(N.B. The grading of this jacket must be the same as that of the highest graded document contained in it. The appropriate upgrading slip must be affixed when ever necessary.)

CONFIDENTIAL

N 76

vol. 5
(176 — 200

1967

UNITED KINGDOM
MISSION
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

File No. 1827

Name of File—

United Nations Rehabilitation and Works Agency (UNRWA)

NO MINUTES TO BE WRITTEN HERE

RECORD OF WEEDING		
	INITIALS	DATE
2 YEARS		
5 YEARS (CONSULAR POSTS ONLY)		
10 YEARS		

FO961/28

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LAST Year's File No. 1827

NEXT Year's File No.

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CONFIDENTIAL

(1883) I

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS PAGE

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-4 DEC 1967
-5 DEC 1967

UNCLASSIFIED

With the compliments of

THE BRITISH EMBASSY

A.B. Urwick

White House Immediate Release
dated 29 November 1967
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT -
Organization "NEED"

Copied to: Eastern Department, F.O.
Chanceries at Amman, Beirut, Cairo and
Tel Aviv.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

1 December 1967

The Chancery,
U.K.Mis.to the U.N.
New York, N.Y.

UNCLASSIFIED

1827/200/67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE NOVEMBER 29, 1967

Office of the White House Press Secretary

- -

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Late last summer, following the tragic six day war in the Middle East, a group of distinguished Americans, acting on their own impulse, formed an organization to aid its victims.

Their objective was as simple as it was selfless -- to help the men, women and children blamelessly uprooted by violence. Their compassion and concern were a brilliant example of the American humanitarian tradition.

The organization they founded -- called NEED -- has collected over 8 million dollars. Much of that has already been used to provide emergency supplies -- food, clothing, and temporary shelter -- to Arab refugees. More is going to help establish schools and other institutions of rehabilitation.

The President wants to compliment the magnificent efforts of NEED's founders as well as of the many hundreds of private organizations and individual citizens who have shared in this outpouring of human concern.

The work NEED is doing not only supplements the substantial official aid the American people are giving to Arab refugees through United States contributions to UNRWA. It also illustrates to what a high degree American aid is a genuine expression of the goodwill of Americans toward the Arab people.

INDEXED

 — 1827/199/67 Euke.

1 December, 1967.

I think you know Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. I have always liked him very much and I have a high opinion of the way he has tackled his present big task.

2. He has been here in New York for the past week or two and has several times spoken to me about the problem of the Palestine refugees. He has just been to see me and left with me a memorandum on the subject which he says that he has not shown to others. I have not yet studied it, but when I have done so I shall send it to you with my comments. I am not sure that he intended it to be shown to anyone else so if you see him it may be best not to refer to it.

3. During our discussion I told him that I had been in consultation with you on Palestine refugee problems and I said that I thought it would be a good thing if he could look in to see you when he is next in London. He said that he was eager to do so and would get in touch with you to tell you when he next arranged to visit London from Geneva. He will be returning to Geneva in a week or so. He is going to Washington now and will probably come to see me again before he leaves the United States.

RELEASED

4. He has been having discussions with Gunnar Jarring and after talking to Michelmore he has suggested to Jarring that he (Sadruddin) and Michelmore might each nominate someone with experience in refugee problems to work temporarily on Jarring's staff. Jarring made no immediate reply to this suggestion, and I may have an

/opportunity

in draft

Sir Richard Beaumont, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.,
Foreign Office.

opportunity of finding out what he thinks about it when Jarring has lunch with me on Sunday.

5. I dare say that I shall be writing to you about refugee problems again before long. I hope to be in London next month and I should like to come and talk to you then. The purpose of this note is merely to warn you that Sadruddin may get in touch with you and I certainly recommend that you should see him.

(Caradon)

CONFIDENTIAL

1827 | 198A | 67

6 DEC 1967

UNRWA Debate

Miss Fletcher of the Canadian Mission, who deals with refugee matters, telephoned this morning to say that Dr. Michelmore had floated the idea on the Canadians and the Swedes of getting the Assembly to authorise the creation of a three-man expert Commission to examine the finances of UNRWA. You will remember that last year the Commissioner General in his report expressed great anxiety at the Agency's financial prospects and put forward three suggestions aimed at putting the budget on a stable basis. (These suggestions are summarized at pages 4 and 5 of this year's report.). None of them are very practical as they stand but our line is that the Commissioner General ought to be able to budget ahead in a businesslike way.

2. I asked Miss Fletcher what in particular was worrying Dr. Michelmore. She explained that, because the Israelis would not allow the "new" refugees to cross back to the West Bank in any quantity, Michelmore estimated that he was going to be $7½m short in 1968, even if governmental subscriptions for the coming year exceeded $41.6m, as currently estimated. The Commissioner General would report on this more fully when he spoke in the forthcoming debate.

3. The Canadians believe that the idea of a three-man expert Commission will not, if adopted, help Dr. Michelmore very much. It may even lead to a diminution of his freedom of action in deciding between priorities in the field. They will put this thought to him when they see him again before the UNRWA debate, which is now planned to start about Thursday, 7 December. That date, incidentally, falls after the UNRWA Pledging Conference at which most Governments will have shown their hands on their proposed subscriptions for next year.

4. I should add that the Canadians do not think it is by any means certain that Dr. Michelmore will formally propose a Commission on finances. They see him as putting forward the idea at this stage as a ballon d'essai, to underline to us how anxious he is about the Agency's finances next year.

5. Subject to your views I should think that our reaction to the idea of a financial Commission would be similar to that of the Canadians. There is little doubt in my mind that special supplementary contributions for the "new" refugees can easily be made available during 1968 if the need can be shown to be pressing. In addition to the governmental contributions, UNRWA can expect fairly substantial non-governmental contributions e.g. from NEED, the American organisation under the chairmanship of General Eisenhower, which has already given the Agency $2m since the June war

INDEXED

and/

and which is reputed to have promises of another $8m from rich industrialist sponsors.

6. I have provisionally fixed a meeting on tactics for the debate (at desk level) with the U.S. and Canadians for 11 a.m. next Monday morning 4th Dec.

(S. L. Egerton)
28 November 1967

Head of Chancery

Mr. Hope

Copy to Mr. Squire / Mr Fensome
Mr. Egerton

I agree with Mr Egerton. UNRWA's need is far more money. I cannot see that a commission on finances is going to help with that.

28/11

I agree. How do we stand for the pledging conference?

P.H.
29/11

Mr Squire.

Tel / rec'd (F.O. 7114 to UKMIS)

1821/191/67

Chancery,
UKMis UN
New York

1527/198/67

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF

THE CHANCERY

INDEXED

30 NOV 1967

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30/xi

20th November, 1967

BRITISH EMBASSY,
BEIRUT.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
during the ten months ended 31 October 1967
(in U.S. dollars)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships $	Other education contributions $	Other contributions $	Special 1/ contributions for emergency needs $
Australia					
U.N. Association of Australia	Cash	-	-	-	19,328
U.N. Association of Australia - Victorian Division	Cash	502	-	-	-
U.N. Junior Set - Sydney	Cash	-	-	-	448
Unilever	Cash	-	-	-	112
Austria					
Caritas	Cash	3,873	-	-	-
Belgium					
Entraide Socialiste Belge and Caritas Catholica	Supplies	-	-	-	160
Canada					
Ambassador Maybee	Cash	-	-	-	92
Canadian Embassy	Supplies	-	-	75	-
Canadian Red Cross Youth	Cash	460	-	-	-
Canadian Save the Children Fund	Cash	-	-	4,378	-
Henderson, Mrs. Dorothy	Cash	460	-	-	-
Peel County Secondary School	Cash	526	-	-	-
Unitarian Service Committee	Cash	-	-	1,811	-
United Nations Association of Canada	Cash	-	-	-	1,263
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	-	137
Denmark					
Danish Refugee Council	Cash	-	-	475	36,042
Danish Refugee Council	Supplies	-	-	18,217	-
Federal Republic of Germany					
Berliner Bank	Cash	500	-	-	-
Bosch, Robert, GmbH	Cash	500	-	-	-
Frankfurter Bank	Cash	500	-	-	-
Freimarktisches Hilfswerk, Hanover	Cash	-	-	-	1,250

1/ Reports and documentation on special donations in kind are not yet complete. This column, therefore, should not be regarded as a complete report on special contributions for emergency needs.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special contributions for emergency needs 1/
		$	$	$	$
Federal Republic of Germany (continued)					
MISEREOR	Cash	-	-	-	12,500
Refugee Campaign - Bonn	Cash	-	-	21,000	-
Solms, Johann Georg Graf	Cash	-	-	-	1,250
The Near East Representatives of German Banks - Beirut	Cash	1,000	-	-	-
Sundry donors	Cash	37	-	-	59
Sundry donors	Supplies	-	-	5	-
Finland					
Finnish Association of Folk High Schools and Folk Academies	Cash	1,500	-	-	-
Finnish Refugee Council	Cash	-	-	8,900	-
Hufudstadsbladet, Helsinki	Cash	1,000	-	-	-
Paraisten Kalkkivuor, OY	Cash	500	-	-	-
Stockmann Department Store, Helsinki	Cash	1,000	-	-	-
Sevenska Osterbottons Folkshogskola Folkakademi Yttermark	Cash	500	-	-	-
Tehtaanpuiston Yhteiskoulon Teinikunta	Cash	500	-	-	-
Union of Finnish Girl Guides	Cash	500	-	-	-
France					
Alamichel, Claude	Cash	-	-	-	210
Cimade	Cash	-	-	-	1,020
Communauté de L'arche	Cash	-	-	-	612
Lycée Jeanne d'Arc - Nancy	Cash	163	-	-	-
Meyer, George	Cash	-	-	-	102
Secours Catholique de France	Cash	-	-	898	-
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	-	41
Gaza					
Abu Abdallah Family	Services	-	-	83	-
Abu Ayyad Family	Services	-	-	31	-
Abu Ayyad and Awada Families	Services	-	-	60	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships $	Other education contributions $	Other contributions $	Special contributions for emergency needs $
Gaza (Continued)					
Abu Khusa Family	Services	-	-	28	-
Abu Middain Family	Services	-	-	1,663	-
Abu Ommar Family and Khalil Khalil	Services	-	-	31	-
Abu Salim Family	Services	-	-	449	-
Abu Salah Naser	Services	-	-	23	-
Abu Sha'b Family	Services	-	-	370	-
Abu Uriban Family	Services	-	-	78	-
Abu Uriban a nd Abu Middain Families	Services	-	-	40	-
Awada Family	Services	-	-	1,304	-
Awada and Abu Middain Families	Services	-	-	268	-
Daghma Family	Services	-	-	92	-
El Mussaddar Family	Services	-	-	233	-
Gaza Municipality	Services	-	-	45	-
Mussaddar and Qur'an Families	Services	-	-	311	-
Saleh Ali Barbakh	Services	-	-	39	-
Tarazi Family	Services	-	-	95	-
Waqf Department	Services	-	-	5,489	-
Ireland					
Irish National Committee for UNICEF	Cash	-	-	-	560
Jamaica					
Manchester High School	Cash	-	-	-	264
Japan					
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	52	-
Jordan					
Municipal Council - Qalqilia	Services	-	-	257	-
Save the Children Fund	Supplies	-	-	266	-
Anonymous	Services	-	-	1,754	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships $	Other education contributions $	Other contributions $	Special contributions for emergency needs $
Lebanon					
Foreign Airlines	Cash	-	-	-	6,154
Greek Orthodox Community	Services	-	-	518	-
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	Services	-	-	1,175	-
Heirs of Saaddine Shatila	Services	-	-	1,036	-
Syrian Lebanese Mission	Services	-	-	1,556	-
Sundry donors	Supplies	-	-	11	-
Anonymous	Services	-	-	2,540	-
Liechtenstein					
General and Metal Holding Co.	Cash	-	-	-	20,000
Netherlands					
UNESCO Centrum Netherlands	Cash	-	-	-	10,000
New Zealand					
New Zealand Council Organizations for Relief Services Overseas (CORSO)	Cash	28,000	-	8,834	8,834
Norway					
Kroksnes, Arthur	Cash	-	-	141	-
Norwegian Red Cross	Supplies	-	-	-	456
Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash	8,000	-	29,771	-
Norwegian Refugee Council	Supplies	-	-	-	34,189
Save the Children Fund (Redd Barna)	Cash	490	-	-	-
Portugal					
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation	Cash	5,000	-	-	50,000
Saudi Arabia					
Baroudy, Jamil, N.	Cash	-	-	-	1,000
College of Petroleum and Minerals	Cash	600	-	-	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special contributions for emergency needs
		$	$	$	$
Sweden					
Anderson, Malte	Cash	500	-	-	-
Ericsson Messrs. L.M.	Supplies	-	583	-	-
Hult, A.	Cash	-	-	-	295
Swedish Committee for Palestine Refugess	Cash	-	-	-	426
Swedish Save the Children Federation	Cash	5,000	3,000	15,301	127,318
Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief	Supplies	-	-	-	71,446
The Swedish West Coast Post War Relief	Supplies	-	-	13,144	-
Sundry donors	Supplies	-	-	- 3	-
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	-	1
Switzerland					
Caritas	Supplies	-	-	-	7,000
Club der Berufs und Geschaftsfrauen	Cash	-	-	-	56
Feller, E.	Cash	-	-	-	231
Krbec, Miss Eva Marie	Cash	46	-	-	232
Moracchi, V.	Cash	-	-	-	1,359
Wasor, Pfr. Heinz	Cash	-	-	-	116
Mrs. Weeks and Miss Krbec	Cash	139	-	-	-
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	8	199
Syrian Arab Republic					
Local Authorities	Services	-	-	1,682	-
Sundry donors	Supplies	-	-	20	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland					
Anglo Arab Association	Cash	-	-	-	19,600
Astor Bursury Fund	Cash	22,400	-	-	-
British Bank of the Middle East	Cash	-	-	-	70,000
Cambridge University - UNA Refugee Department	Cash	-	-	280	378
Camden Borough Council	Cash	-	-	-	129
Christian Aid	Cash	-	-	-	14,000
Council for Education in World Citizenship	Cash	-	-	-	5,600
European Campaign for World Refugees	Cash	9,800	-	-	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special contributions for emergency needs
		$	$	$	$
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Cont'd)					
Freedom from Hunger (Tenby) Committee	Cash	504	-	-	
Luthwaite, Miss Hilda	Cash	-	-	-	140
May, E.G.	Cash	-	-	63	-
Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. W.	Cash	280	-	-	-
New Milton Christian Aid Week Committee	Cash	504	-	-	-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM)	Cash	10,500	-	15,400	42,000
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, Trhough World Council of Churches	Supplies	-	-	-	10,000
Petts Wood Methodist Church	Cash	504	-	-	-
Rogers, Miss M.	Cash	504	-	-	-
Schuller, Mrs. Thomas	Cash	-	-	-	62
St. Helen's School	Cash	504	-	-	-
Standing Conference of British Organisation for Aid to Refugees	Cash	-	-	-	42,000
Standing Conference of British Organisation for Aid to Refugees	Supplies	-	-	-	133,733
Tomlinson, Miss Ruth	Cash	-	-	-	140
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Cash	1,484	-	-	7,000
Veitch G.	Supplies	-	-	300	-
Wings of Friendship	Supplies	-	-	1,865	-
Anonymous	Cash	-	-	278	-
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	28	33
United States of America					
American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund	Cash	-	-	-	5,000
American Middle East Rehabilitation Inc. (AMER)	Cash	-	-	-	25,400
American Middle East Rehabilitation Inc. (AMER)	Supplies	12,068	-	-	15,542
American Mission - Beirut	Services	-	-	888	-
American Women's Club of Lebanon	Cash	475	-	-	-
Arab American Community of Ann Arbor	Cash	-	-	-	[illegible],454
Arab American Community of Michigan	Cash	-	-	-	1,375
Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO)	Cash	15,000	40,000	5,000	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special contributions for emergency needs
United States of America (Cont'd)		$	$	$	$
Arab Refugee Emergency Appeal	Cash	-	-	-	3,252
Astor, Bursary Fund	Cash	5,981	-	-	-
Baird Foundation	Cash	-	-	114	-
Dr. Beltran, Frank A.	Cash	-	-	-	50
Boucher, Emile P.	Cash	-	-	-	61
Buehrig, Dr. Edward E.	Cash	100	-	-	-
Committee of Concern for Hong Kong Refugees	Cash	-	-	-	118
Dahran Women's Group (ARAMCO)	Cash	-	-	380	-
Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Avi	Cash	-	-	-	50
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard	Cash	-	-	-	100
Fallers, A. Lloyd	Cash	-	-	-	100
Fellowship Club	Cash	-	-	-	50
First Congregational Church	Cash	-	-	-	50
Ford Motor Co.	Cash	25,000	-	-	-
Ford Motor Co.	Supplies	-	1,826	-	-
Dr. and Mrs. Gardner Cary	Cash	-	-	-	100
Garrison, Roy	Cash	-	-	-	100
Garth, William le Roy Estate	Cash	-	-	2,958	-
Goldburg, Rabbi Robert E.	Cash	-	-	-	100
Graef, Mrs. Gretchen	Cash	-	-	-	50
Dr. Habib, Roshdy	Cash	-	-	-	50
Hansen, Ernest	Cash	-	-	-	100
Hibnor, Mrs. Don T. Jr.	Cash	-	-	50	-
Holbrook, Dwight	Cash	-	-	-	100
Holy Land Centre Inc.	Cash	-	-	-	2,400
Hoppe, Denis and Family	Cash	-	-	-	100
Howard A. and Martha R. Wolf Fund	Cash	-	-	-	500
Howe Miss Letitia T.	Cash	-	-	-	500
Hurbburt, G.W.	Cash	-	-	-	50
International Rescue Committee	Cash	-	-	-	2,500
Islamic Centre of N.Y.	Cash	-	-	-	4,614
Islamic Society of Western Michigan	Cash	-	-	-	2,375

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special contributions for emergency needs
		$	$	$	$
United States of America (Cont'd)					
Kellner, Mrs. Mary	Cash	-	-	-	50
Kirk Patrick, Virginia	Cash	-	-	-	50
Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. W.C.	Cash	-	-	-	50
La Bahn, Edmond	Cash	-	-	-	50
Lawler, Mrs. Margretta Scotto	Cash	-	-	-	100
Lawyer, Capt. John E. Jr.	Cash	-	-	-	131
Lombardi, Miss Helen Brown	Cash	-	-	100	-
Mathews, Mrs.M.	Cash	-	-	-	50
McEachein, Miss Janet	Cash	-	-	-	100
Mclanghlin, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald C.	Cash	-	-	-	50
Members of the Faculty Committee for Peace and Reconciliation in the Middle East	Cash	-	-	-	77
Mukwonago Union High School	Cash	108	-	-	-
NAJDA - American Women for the Middle East	Cash	1,500	-	-	-
Near East Christian Committee	Cash	-	-	154	-
Near East Emergency Donations Inc. (NEED)	Cash	-	-	-	2,000,000
Nicely Mrs. Katharine T.	Cash	-	-	-	100
N.O.T.S. Hebrew Congregation	Cash	-	-	-	68
Pal - Aid International Inc.	Cash	-	-	-	1,000
Rollforn Corporation	Cash	-	-	-	50
Sady, Emil J.	Cash	-	-	50	-
Seeger, Mr. and Mrs. Peter	Cash	300	-	-	-
Selby, Peter Spengler	Cash	102	-	-	-
Scheller, Julius L.	Cash	-	-	-	50
Shanzer, Dr. Hilda	Cash	-	-	-	60
Smith, Richard T. Jr.	Cash	-	-	-	74
Sochaki, Mrs. Waltraud	Cash	-	-	-	100
Stewart, Mrs. Dunlop	Cash	-	-	-	92
The Academy of Islam International	Cash	-	-	-	1,000
The Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag	Cash	-	-	-	6,590

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships $	Other education contributions $	Other contributions $	Special contributions for emergency needs $
United States of America (Cont'd)					
United States Committee for Refugees	Cash	60	-	-	450
U.S. Omen	Cash	500	-	-	4,000
Yusuf, Dr. S.	Cash	-	-	-	75
Sundry donors	Cash	35	-	203	2,118
				[illegible]	[illegible]
International Organizations					
International Federation of Business and Professional Women					
Australia	Cash	1,020	-	-	-
Switzerland	Cash	500	-	-	-
United Kingdom	Cash	2,016	-	-	-
Lutheran World Federation	Cash	-	-	9,929	-
The Staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Cash	-	-	-	255
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Services of Staff	-	286,186	-	-
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Supplies	-	-	1,000	-
United Nations Emergency Force (Canadian Army Contingent)	Cash	-	-	2,916	-
United Nations Emergency Force (Danor Battalion)	Cash	-	-	239	
United Nations Emergency Force (XXV Swedish Battalion)	Cash	-	-	1,163	-
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	Cash	-	-	3,364	-
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Services of staff or reimbursement of UNRWA staff costs in lieu	-	-	49,984	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships $	Other education contributions $	Other contributions $	Special contributions for emergency needs $
International Organisations (Cont'd)					
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Supplies	-	-	696	-
Zonta Helsinki Congress	Cash	-	-	-	1,535
Zonta International	Cash	15,342	-	-	-
Sundry donors	Gift coupons	275	-	-	-
		189,562	331,595	241,962	2,844,143

Summary:

Vocational education scholarships contributions	$ 189,562
Other education contributions	$ 331,595
Other contributions	$ 241,962
Special contributions for emergency needs	$2,844,143
	$3,607,262

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS

STATUS OF CURRENT PLEDGES
as at 31 October 1967
(in US. dollars)

Name of contributor	Description or purpose	Amount pledged	Applicable to operations in 1966 and before	1967	1968 and after	Unpaid balances
		$	$	$	$	$
Abu Dhabi	Bahrein dinars	20,927	-	20,927	-	-
Australia	Australian and USA dollars (1966/67 pledge)	201,600	100,800	100,800	-	-
Austria	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Austria	U.S. dollars 4/	19,350	-	19,350	-	-
Belgium	Belgian francs	35,000	-	35,000	-	-
Canada	Canadian dollars) (regular pledge)	462,963	-	462,963	-	-
Canada	Flour (FOB Canada) (" ")	925,926	-	925,926	-	-
Canada	Flour and skim milk (C&F Beirut) 4/	1,073,079	-	1,073,079	-	-
Canada	Rental of aircraft for one year 4/	21,600	-	10,800	10,800	19,800
Ceylon	Supplies	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000
China	U.S. dollars	20,000	-	20,000	-	-
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	U.S. dollars 4/	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000
Cyprus	Pounds sterling	560	-	560	-	-
Denmark	U.S. dollars (regular pledge 1966/67)	79,629	39,814	39,815	-	-
Denmark	U.S. dollars (for vocational education 1966/67)	200,000	66,667	133,333	-	-
Denmark	U.S. dollars (for vocational education 1967/68)	200,000	-	66,667	133,333	-
Denmark	U.S. dollars 4/	217,171	-	217,171	-	-
Federal Republic of Germany	German marks (regular pledge)	750,000	-	750.000	-	-
Federal Republic of Germany	Jordan dinars 4/	2,800	-	2,800	-	-
Finland	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Finland	U.S. dollars 4/	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000
France	French francs (regular pledge)	122,449	-	122,449	-	-
France	Rents (regular pledge)	60,717	-	60,717	-	10,119
France	Lebanese pounds (for university scjolarships)	1,412	-	1,412	-	-
France	French francs 4/	1,020,408	-	1,020,408	-	-

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description or purpose	Amount pledged	Applicable to operations in 1966 and before	1967	1968 and after	Unpaid balances
		$	$	$	$	$
France	Services of staff (for teaching French)	11,835	3,996	7,839	-	-
France	French francs (for teaching French and vocational education):					
	1964/65 school year	57,653	45,417	-	12,236	-
	1965/66 school year	57,653	26,902	-	30,751	-
	1966/67 school year	57,653	15,350	20,868	21,435	-
	1967/68 school year	57,653	-	19,053	38,600	-
Gaza Authorities	Rents and vaccines	154,586	-	154,586	-	25,387
Gaza Authorities	Egyptian pounds (for university scholarships)	2,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Ghana	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Ghana	U.S. dollars 4/	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Greece	U.S. dollars	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Holy See	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Holy See	U.S. dollars 4/	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Iceland	U.S. dollars 4/	12,000	-	12,000	-	12,000
India	Supplies	26,666	13,333	13,333	-	18,704
Iran	Swiss francs (regular pledge for 1966)	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Iran	U.S. dollars (regular pledge for 1967)	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Iran	Supplies	695	-	695	-	-
Iraq	U.S. dollars	100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000
Ireland	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	25,000	-	25,000	-	-
Ireland	U.S. dollars	40,000	-	40,000	-	-
Israel	Israeli pounds	333,333	-	333,333	-	333,333
Israel	Port, transport services and vaccines 6/	250,118	-	250,118	-	248,162
Italy	U.S. dollars 1/ 3/	160,146	-	160,146	-	160,000
Jamaica	Pounds sterling	560	-	560	-	560
Japan	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	40,000	-	40,000	-	-
Japan	U.S. dollars 4/	100,000	-	100,000	-	[illegible]00,000
Jordan	Rents, water, port and transport services, vaccines and water pump	186,397	-	186,397	-	195,647

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description or purpose	Amount pledged	Applicable to operations in 1966 and before	1967	1968 and after	Unpaid balances
		$	$	$	$	$
Kuwait	U.S. dollars	220,000	-	220,000	-	-
Lebanon	Rents, laboratory services, water and vaccines	51,838	-	51,838	-	10,302
Libya	U.S. dollars	100,000	-	100,000	-	-
Luxembourg	U.S. dollars 3/	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000
Malaysia	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	1,500	-	1,500	-	1,500
Malaysia	U.S. dollars 4/	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Malta	U.S. dollars 4/	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Monaco	French francs	204	-	204	-	-
Morocco	U.S. dollars	25,000	-	25,000	-	25,000
Netherlands	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	110,193	-	110,193	-	-
Netherlands	U.S. dollars (for vocational education)	5,325	-	5,325	-	-
New Zealand	Pounds sterling and New Zealand pounds	84,000	-	84,000	-	-
Niger	U.S. dollars	510	-	510	-	510
Norway	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	84,000	-	84,000	-	-
Norway	U.S. dollars 4/	209,497	-	209,497	-	-
Pakistan	Pounds sterling	20,964	-	20,964	-	-
Philippines	U.S. dollars	1,250	-	1,250	-	-
Qatar	U.S. dollars	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Republic of Viet-nam	U.S. dollars 4/	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000
Saudi Arabia	U.S. dollars	297,778	-	297,778	-	-
Singapore	U.S. dollars 4/	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Spain	Flour 4/	78,000	-	78,000	-	-
Spain	Potatoes 4/	89,000	-	89,000	-	-
Sudan	Sudanese pounds	5,740	5,740	-	-	5,740
Sweden	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	145,773	-	145,773	-	-
Sweden	U.S. dollars (special contribution)	1,890,000	-	1,890,000	-	-
Sweden	Vocational training services in Sweden					
	1966/67 school year	110,000	55,000	55,000	-	-
	1967/68 school year	110,000	-	55,000	55,000	55,000
Sweden	U.S. dollars (for well for Siblin VTC and T&TTI)	11,662	11,662	-	-	11,662

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description or purpose	Amount pledged	Applicable to operations in 1966 and before	1967	1968 and after	Unpaid balances
		$	$	$	$	$
Switzerland	Swiss francs (regular pledge)	104,167	-	104,167	-	-
Switzerland	Swiss francs (for family kits) 4/	34,722	-	34,722	-	-
Switzerland	Swiss francs (blankets) 4/	23,148	-	23,148	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	Transport, rents and vaccines	93,862	-	93,862	-	43,349
Thailand	Supplies 4/	6,800	-	6,800	-	6,800
Trinidad and Tobago	U.S. dollars	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Tunisia	U.S. dollars	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Turkey	U.S. dollars	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
United Arab Republic	Port, transport services and vaccines 5/	120,452	-	120,452	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Pounds sterling (regular pledge)	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Pounds sterling 4/	500,000	-	500,000	-	-
United States of America	Foodstuffs of earlier pledges under delivery	-	-	-	-	887
United States of America	U.S. dollars and local currencies (regular pledge)	13,300,000 2/	6,650,000	6,650,000	-	2,900,000
United States of America	Foodstuffs (1966/67)	8,900,000	4,450,000	4,450,000	-	41,222
United States of America	Foodstuffs (1967/68)	-	-	1,422,079 7/	-	-
United States of America	U.S. dollars 4/	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	-
Yugoslavia	Supplies	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000
				30,187,667	302,155	4,262,684

1/ Pledge made in 1967 in respect of period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967
2/ Payable on a matching basis not to exceed 70% of contributions paid by all governments applicable to the fiscal period of the United States to which this pledge applies.
3/ Subject to parliamentary approval
4/ Special pledges for emergency needs. (These total $ 5,549,575)
5/ Port and transport services for the period 1/1/67 - 5/6/67 only.
6/ Estimate, pending further information from the contributor.
7/ Contributions received before the announcement of the 1967/68 pledge.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS

For the ten months ended 31 October 1967

GENERAL NOTES

1. This report covers only contributions to UNRWA and does not include any made direct to the refugees. A contribution to UNRWA is one that is under its direct control, and usable in its programme. All other contributions, even if handled by UNRWA, are considered as being made direct to the refugees.

2. The pledges reported in Statement I are those which relate wholly or partly to contributions for 1967 and subsequent years and, also, pledges wholly related to previous years that have not yet been received in full.

3. Contributions in currencies of countries where exchange restrictions are in force have been shown in U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange prevailing at the time of receipt. Other cash contributions are stated at approximate free market rates.

4. Contributions in kind are shown at the donors' valuations, if known and reasonable; otherwise at valuations set by the Agency, with consideration given to prevailing market valuations.

Accounts Division

9 November 1967

1825/67

CONFIDENTIAL

29 NOV 1967

1 DEC 1967

With the compliments of

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
EMBASSY

(N. Aspin)

The underlined sentence in §7 seems rather improbable.

TEL AVIV

UKMis New York.

23 November 1967

Ho 29/11/67

P.H. 29/11 Mr Hope

1/XII Sir L. Dugdale

Minister of State

29/XI

1827/197/67

CONFIDENTIAL

BRITISH EMBASSY,

TEL AVIV.

1825/67

23 November, 1967.

-1167A

Palestine Refugees

We have read with much interest Sir R. Beaumont's paper on this subject enclosed with your letter of 11 October to Urwick, and the subsequent correspondence from Washington and New York. Following the unanimous acceptance by the Security Council of a United Kingdom resolution which inter alia affirms the necessity of "achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem", it is perhaps time for us to let you have our comments also.

2. We are in broad agreement with Sir R. Beaumont's approach -- particularly with his emphasis on trying to solve the problem on a regional basis. More important, we believe that this fits in with current Israeli thinking on the problem and that they might be persuaded to participate in a scheme along the lines mapped out by Sir R. Beaumont. As you will recall, Mr. Eban (our telegram No. 1003) and Mr. Eshkol (our telegram No. 1211) have both indicated in major statements in the last few weeks that any solution of the refugee problem can only be brought about with regional and international cooperation.

NR

10639/235

3. The central question for the Israelis will be how many refugees they would be expected to accept for resettlement in this country. As well as the problems of economy and public security mentioned in paragraph 5 of Sir R. Beaumont's paper, demographic considerations will loom large in Israel's calculation of the number of refugees she could safely re-admit. In addition she is also likely to make great play of the fact that she has absorbed anything between six hundred thousand and one million Jews from Arab countries since 1948; she would therefore insist that these "refugees" should also be regarded as a factor in the equation. Apart from the Gaza refugees who would automatically be Israel's responsibility if the Strip were ceded to her, it would be optimistic to count on her taking back more than a token number of refugees (say fifty thousand) from other areas.

4. While we may have to accept the practical limitation on Israel's capacity to absorb more than a small proportion of the refugees, there seems no reason why we should not insist that she should bear the lion's share of the cost of their resettlement. It is worth remembering that in the four

/weeks

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A.R. Moore, Esq., C.M.G.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

four weeks after the Six Day War World Jewry raised $230 million for Israel and that, since then, further large sums have come in from the same source. If Israel fund-raisers set their minds to it, there is little doubt that they could run a highly successful "Save the Refugees to Save Israel" campaign which could easily top the target figures envisaged in the Annex to Sir R. Beaumont's paper.

5. The Israelis have long questioned UNRWA's definition of what constitutes a refugee and cannot be expected to accept the statistics quoted in paragraph 2 of Sir R. Beaumont's paper. To illustrate their scepticism of UNRWA's figures I enclose a copy of a recent work by Dr. Walter Pinner entitled The Legend of the Arab Refugees. Eastern Department has already received a copy of the first results of the Israel census of the occupied territories which also casts doubt on these figures.

6. The timing of any attempt to solve the refugee problem will doubtless now be linked to the progress on the ground of the resolution which the Security Council has just passed. If, however, the Secretary-General's special representative runs into trouble, and at the end of the day a general settlement is brought no nearer, it should be noted that the Israelis have indicated that they would not be opposed to the separate settlement of particular questions, including the refugee problem. The most recent authoritative statement on these lines was made on behalf of the Israel Government by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Yigal Allon, in his speech at the Balfour Dinner in the Knesset on 2 November when he included amongst the questions which might be solved independently of a general settlement refugees; the re-opening of the Suez Canal to navigation, including Israeli vessles; and facilities for foreign tourists of all nationalities to cross ceasefire lines between Israel and her neighbours.

-1184

7. We see advantage in Sir R. Beaumont's suggestion (Foreign Office telegram No. 6051) that a United Nations Commission might be set up after the appointment of the Secretary-General's special representative in order to assist him on this aspect of his task. If in its findings the Commission were to suggest that a solution of the refugee problem should be devised by a body outside the United Nations, then so much the better. Not only would this help the Americans to sell the idea to Congress (paragraph 5 of Urwick's letter (1825) of 4 November), but it would also probably go a long way to secure Israel's support for the plan. They are likely to be far more cooperative with an outside organisation since they have little faith in the realism or impartiality of the United Nations.

8. I am sending copies of this letter to the Chanceries at Washington, Amman, Beirut and the United Kingdom Missions at New York and Geneva.

(N. Aspin)

CONFIDENTIAL

(1822/67)

11 DEC 1967

Mr Egerton

Sir Leslie Glass K.C.M.G.

With the Compliments of

Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador,

AMMAN.

(P.G.D. Adams)

20.11.67. CONFIDENTIAL

Minute

23/11

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CONFIDENTIAL

(1[illegible]/67)

British Embassy,

AMMAN.A

20 November, 1967.

-11674

Palestine Refugees

I thought it best to defer the comments on Dick Beaumont's paper, which you invite in your letter of 11 October to Alan Urwick, until we had an opportunity of seeing whether the Security Council would be ready at least to take the first step towards settling the current Middle East crisis. The Council is however taking longer than expected to act and I think, therefore, it might be useful to catch this bag with a few preliminary remarks on a possible settlement of the refugee problem, particularly insofar as such a settlement might affect future Anglo Jordanian relations.

2. I am glad to see from the comments of others on the paper that we generally agree that there will be little merit in a major new initiative on the refugee problem in advance of a general settlement of the current crisis. The Jordanians would I am sure regard any initiative of this kind, especially if it came from the West, as an attempt to blur their vital and immediate requirement, namely the return of the territories, including Jerusalem, which the Israelis have occupied since June 5. From the Jordanian point of view, the question of recovering territory must logically come before any permanent solution of the refugee problem especially if a major element of the refugee plan were that they should be resettled permanently outside the West Bank and Israel. It is this major consideration of Jordanian policy which has so far frustrated attempts to give refugees in the camps on the East Bank more permanent accommodation than tents so that they will be more adequately sheltered during the coming winter. The Jordanians want the refugees who fled from the West Bank after June 5 to return there as soon as possible, and, as their attitude since the war has clearly demonstrated, they are willing to agree to such a return even if it means that the refugees are required to live under Israeli occupation. We believe the great majority of the refugees themselves accept this.

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/3.

A. R. Moore Esq., C.M.G.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

3. A settlement of the refugee problem from the Jordanian point of view therefore means initially the return of the new refugees to their existing homes by the recovery of territories lost since the war and only when that is done would they contemplate schemes for solving once and for all the question of the refugees from 1948. On present form I believe they would continue to insist upon the right of the 1948 refugees to return to their homes or to receive compensation under General Assembly Resolution 194 (III). Thus there would need to be some major re-thinking including substantial concessions in this respect on the part of the Israelis before any Jordanian Government could contemplate accepting other schemes to relieve the lot of the 1948 refugees, such as massive financial investment in the West Bank or large scale emigration to Canada, Australia, etc.

4. You will see therefore that in our view a final solution of the refugee problem is still a long way off and it seems more likely that, assuming there are no future climactic changes in the area, the best we can hope for is a gradual progression towards a climate of confidence between Israel and her neighbours, which would permit a rational solution on the basis of concessions from Israel, financial investment and resettlement outside of the area. The successful outcome of the efforts of the Secretary-General's representative (if his appointment is authorised by the Security Council) could be a valuable first step to this end but, if he fails or if the present wave of moderation in the Arab world is succeeded by extremism, then there can surely be no hope of progress.

5. I would suggest therefore that, if there are to be any initiatives especially from the West aimed at a permanent solution of the refugee problem, it would be better if they came later than sooner. At this Assembly I think it would be preferable to think in terms of plans to give immediate relief to those refugees on the East Bank who were uprooted by the events of last June, and who are almost certainly now condemned to discomfort and suffering here during the coming winter months while UNRWA facilities on the West Bank are largely unused. Long term United Nation action including a re-examination of the operations of UNRWA will need, we suggest, to await the Assembly of 1968. By that time it will be possible, we hope, to assess the success of United Nations mediation between the parties to the current crisis. If it has been successful then ambitious plans for solving the refugee problem once and for all may be more appropriate. If

/it

it is not (and the prospect that we should then have a moderate Hashemite régime in Jordan seems slim) we may be obliged to counter Arab extremism by reverting to the policy of gradually reducing our contribution to UNRWA. It is difficult, however, at this stage to contemplate the consequences of United Nations failure to settle the current crisis except to say that it would seem to rule out in the near future any prospect of settlement of the refugee problem on the lines outlined in Dick Beaumount's paper.

(P.G.D. Adams)

cc
Sir Leslie Glass UKMission to the U.N. New York
A.B. Urwick Esq., Washington
R. Tesh Esq., Cairo
H.E.Mr. M. Hadow C.M.G. Tel Aviv
H.E. Mr. Cecil King, Beirut
Mr. C.S.L. Cope UKMission, Geneva

(W) 1822/196/67

CONFIDENTIAL

Head of Chancery

Mr. Hope

Sir L. Glass 26/XI

Minister of State

I think there is force in Mr Egerton's point. 24/XI

Palestine Refugees

H.M. Ambassador, Amman's letter
1822/67 of 20 November, 1967

When the Minister of State mentioned Palestine Refugees to the Jordan Foreign Minister on 23 November, Mr. Rifai's reaction was exactly the same as that set out in paragraph 3 of Mr. Adams's letter. For the Jordanian Government, the refugee problem must be seen in two stages: the return of the "new" refugees to their homes on the West Bank (which is of course linked with the major problem of Israeli withdrawal), before the worst part of this winter if at all possible; thereafter, and much lower down the scale, consideration of ways and means of solving the problems of the 1948 refugees. Mr. Rifai pointed out, additionally, that this second problem was an inter-Arab one and therefore much more complicated than the first question, which was basically a Jordan/Israel matter.

2. Mr. Adams suggests that the forthcoming UNRWA debate might profitably be focussed on the need to make early progress on the return of the "new refugees". It is a nonsense that existing UNRWA facilities on the West Bank should remain unused while there is so much hardship on the East Bank. We say as much in our draft speech prepared for the Debate, but perhaps we should consider lobbying others (e.g. the Canadians) to speak similarly.

Yes. C.H.

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(S.L. EGERTON)
23 November, 1967.

Copy to: Col. Sweeney

CONFIDENTIAL

We

We have drafted & submitted a speech for the UNWRA debate which can be used whether or not there is a special Refugee item in Plenary. (We have mentioned the "new" refugees but the speech is generally in a minor key.)

2. I agree that it would be useful to lobby (preferably in parallel with the Americans) on behalf of the "New" refugees.

Tom Hope
25/11

We are meeting the Canadians and U.S. at working level on Monday, 4 December.

X. 29/XI

 (W) 1827 | 196 | 67

Sir Leslie Glass 28/xi
Mr. Hope 29/11/67
H of C
Mr. Egerton 29/xi
JE 29/xi

1196

I was interested to see Mr. Adams' letter of 20 November and Mr. Egerton's note of 23 November. I look forward to seeing Ambassador Jarring on Wednesday morning. Meanwhile we are to have a talk about the refugee problem amongst ourselves tomorrow morning.

2. I see the force of the arguments in favour of postponing for the time being a major review of the refugee problem and concentrating first of all on an attempt to get the new refugees back to the West Bank as well as the old refugees into their old camps in the Jordan valley.

(Caradon)
27 November, 1967

We now have Tel Aviv's comments, q.v.

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30 NOV 1967

Head of Chancery
Mr. Hope
Sir L. Glass
Minister of State

Lord Camden has asked for a discussion on this at 11.30am tomorrow Friday

Perhaps we cd. discuss this afternoon?

23/11

Palestine Refugees

The four latest telegrams relevant to the Minister of State's proposal for the establishment of a U.N. Commission to review the whole question of refugees, "old" and "new", are attached.

2. In our draft Security Council Resolution the Secretary-General's Special Representative will have a brief to further the achievement of a just settlement of the refugee problem. Sir R. Beaumont's suggestion (Foreign Office telegram No. 6051 of 7 November) is that, to avoid criticisms on different grounds from both the Arabs and the State Department, a U.N. Commission might be set up specifically to assist the Special Representative in making a start on the refugee aspect of his enormous task.

Flag G

3. Mr. Jarring if appointed is certain to come to New York for consultations and briefing. A first step in getting the Minister of State's idea launched might therefore be to ask Mr. Jarring if he would like to be assisted by a U.N. Commission of the type suggested and who he would like to see serving on it. (It may indeed turn out that he would prefer to delegate the task to one man, a kind of super-Gussing).

4. In putting this suggestion to the Foreign Office we could remind them that, in addition to the routine debate on UNRWA in the Special Political Committee which may begin next week, we may also be faced any time with a debate on Refugees and/or Jerusalem in Plenary, as a follow-up to the Emergency Special Session's Resolutions on these subjects. There is plenty of mileage and heat left in both, though the Americans seem determined to "get through the UNRWA debate as quietly as possible" (paragraph 3 of Washington telegram No. 3370 below).

UNDATED

Discussed on Nov 29
See new later minutes

30/11

(S.L. Egerton)
21 November, 1967

c.c. Colonel Sweeney

30/XI

Reference 1822/194/67

29 NOV 1967

UNRWA Debate.

I agree with Mr. Egerton that the appointment of a Financial Commission to examine the finances of UNRWA would be unlikely to help Dr. Michelmore. It seems to me that such a development would be of use only if it led to the provision of additional funds for UNRWA; there is no hint of this at present.

2. There is another reason why I suggest we ought not to encourage this idea. If such a Financial Commission was appointed, with our support, and this led to increased pressure on member states for increased contributions, this could be very embarrassing for us in present circumstances. As far as possible, I think our aim should be to avoid any such entanglements.

(B.E. Fensome)
28 November, 1967.

H. of C.
Mr. Hope

c.c. Mr. Squire
Mr. Egerton

I agree.
29/11

So do I.
29/11

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X 29/XI

Ed (1626)

1827/193/67

29 NOV 1967

EN CLAIR

ROUTINE TEL AVIV

TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 1307

28 NOVEMBER 1967

R. 10.15 a.m. 29 November

ADDSD TO F O TEL NO 1307 OF 28 NOV RFI UKMIS NEW YORK, No. 306, WASHINGTON, AMMAN, CAIRO, BEIRUT AND SAVING TO JERUSALEM, UKDEL GENEVA, ALGIERS, BAHRAIN, BENGHAZIN, JEDDA, RABAT AND TUNIS.

MY TEL NO 1111 OF 11 OCTOBER.

FAMILY REUNION SCHEME FOR REFUGEES. SEVEN WEST BANK RESIDENTS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE CROSSED THE ALLENBY BRIDGE YESTERDAY, THE FIRST DAY ON WHICH THE FAMILY REUNION SCHEME BETWEEN ISRAEL AND JORDAN WAS RESUMED.

2. MORE THAN 25 PERSONS WERE EXPECTED TO CROSS AND AS THE 1 PM DEADLINE DREW NEAR BOTH ISRAEL AND JORDANIAN OFFICIALS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN NONPLUSSED AT THE FAILURE OF THE REST OF THOS EXPECTED TO APPEAR. ACCORDING TO THE JERUSALEM POST ISRAEL OFFICIALS THOUGHT THAT NOTIFICATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO CROSS, ALLEGEDLY SENT IN GOOD TIME TO THE RED CROSS, MIGHT HAVE REACHED THE PERSONS CONCERNED TOO LATE OR INDEED MIGHT NOT HAVE REACHED THEM AT ALL.

DISTRIBUTION

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1827/192/67

28 NOV 1967

Middle East - Refugees

Baron Lagerfelt of the Swedish Delegation said that Sweden was most anxious to do something constructive about the refugees. He remembered that Lord Caradon had talked of raising the whole question on to a new and comprehensive plane, and he would much appreciate the chance of talking to somebody in our Mission about our views.

2. I said that Lord Caradon was indeed giving special thought to this problem now and that when we had thought out our line more clearly someone from the Mission would certainly get in touch with him.

(L.C.Glass)
27 November, 1967

Minister of State

We are to discuss the refugee question tomorrow at 10AM
HC
27/11
Sir Leslie Glass

Copies to: Mr. Hope
Mr. Egerton
H. of C.

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Draft Statement

see now.

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1827/190/67

UNRWA item : Financial matters

I asked for the Department's comments some while back on various passages in our draft speech. They have now come back with some minor suggestions which I have incorporated (the speech is being re-typed).

2. There is also additional guidance, in the form of Supplementaries to P.Q.s, on UNRWA's finances and related questions. Some of the guidance is quite detailed and we are told not to raise the issue if possible.

3. On our own (we hope, increased) contribution for 1968, we are not much further forward but we have given Whitehall a reminder. We can telegraph, if necessary, nearer the debate.

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(S. L. Egerton)
20 November, 1967.

Head of Chancery
Mr. Hope
Sir L. Glass
c.c. Colonel Sweeney

21/11.

I think this may be a hot-tempered & hard debate. The Arabs may even ask for it to go to Plenary. We shall hear savage speeches and will have to time our interventions carefully.

2. I think London's advice is good.

Peter Hope 21/11

CONFIDENTIAL

1. Registry 1821/189/67

Enter soon with all refs & resubmit pl.

See below

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.
16 November, 1967.

Dear Stephen.

UNRWA ITEM

-/158 In John Moberly's temporary absence from the Department, I am writing to answer your letters of 3 October (with a copy of your draft statement for delivery by the United Kingdom delegate in the Special Political Committee's debate on UNRWA) and of 14 November. -/157

2. We have very little to add to or amend in your draft statement. In paragraph 3 you raise the three suggestions for reform of the financial basis of UNRWA put forward in the Commissioner-General's 1967 Report (and summarised at (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 31 of Section 4 of IOC(67) 176 of 6 October 1967). Paragraph 2 of your later letter reminds us that we undertook to give you in separate correspondence a line to take on these questions. On further consideration there is little that we can say. We do not know yet whether this will figure largely in the debate, and if it does not, we would suggest that you should not raise it. -/159

3. In paragraph 3 of your draft statement you say that "in the aftermath of war, it does not seem likely that any of these three suggestions will be found practicable at an early date". In fact, only the first suggestion will have been affected by the war.

4. We have recently had to answer Parliamentary Questions on this subject and I attach our draft answer and notes for supplementaries, and the relevant paragraphs of a Background Note. You will see that we do not think that the proposals mentioned at (b) and (c) of paragraph 31 of Section 4 of the IOC brief really meet the difficulty of assuring UNRWA income adequate to provide all the services that would be desirable.

5. If you feel, in view of the way the debate goes, that it is necessary for you to deal with these issues, we would suggest that you draw on the material in our draft answer and notes for supplementaries to Parliamentary Questions on

/the

INDEXED

S. L. Egerton, Esq.,
UK Mission,
NEW YORK.

Speech amended. JR 6/xii

CONFIDENTIAL

the subject.

6. In paragraph 5 of your draft statement we would suggest that the sentence beginning "Since then, perhaps 14,000 refugees of Palestinian origin....." should after "...West Bank;" continue "but there has also been a continued movement in the other direction". The next sentence would be "This leaves a minimum of 215,000 "new" refugees." After the sentence which ends "... where most of them would again become self-supporting.", we would suggest the insertion of the sentence "As one of the major contributors to UNRWA we cannot condone a continuation of the situation whereby UNRWA camps in the Jericho area lie empty while the Agency has to provide emergency shelter in East Jordan for their former inhabitants.

7. Your letter of 14 November asks about our 1968 contribution. Arguing along the lines indicated in the Secretary of State's letter of 18 October to Lord Caradon, we have asked the Treasury and the O.D.M. to agree to an increase in the level of our 1968 contribution to UNRWA. We hope to have some news on this before the UNRWA debate in the Political Committee, but until we have reached agreement in Whitehall we must ask you to be guided by the attached Note 3 for Supplementaries.

Yours ever,

John Rich

(J. R. Rich)

(W) 1821/159/67

P.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

U* Mr. Denis Walters (Westbury): To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether, in view of the unsatisfactory state of affairs revealed in the latest report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the near East, he will instruct the British representative of the United Nations to propose a reform of the financial basis of the Agency, so that it can in future depend on assessments levied on all members of the United Nations, instead of voluntary contributions from a small minority.

20th November, 1967

With your permission I will take this question together with No. 76.

Her Majesty's Government have no proposals for re-organising the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. We have the greatest admiration for the resource and humanity with which the Commissioner-General and his staff have not only carried on their normal programme, but also extended their services on an emergency basis to those displaced as a result of the recent hostilities.

We would welcome any way of increasing UNRWA's total income but doubt whether the reform of the financial basis of the Agency proposed by the honourable Member for Westbury would have that effect.

[We would also welcome any way of decreasing unnecessary expenditure, e.g. on relief to those who are no longer in need. We welcome the indications in the Commissioner-General's 1967 Report that there has been progress in this since the recent hostilities.]

(9069) Dd.032652 3m 2/67 G.W.B.Ltd. Gp.863

Eastern Dept.

76

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

The draft reply should reach the Parliamentary Office through your Under-Secretary by

Noon on Tues. 14/11

for [ORAL] answer on.....

U* Mr John Biggs-Davison (Chigwell): To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, what are his proposals for the reorganisation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

20 November, 1967.

Flag A

Previous References

Oral reply by the Minister of State (Mr. Roberts) on 23 October.

Notes for Supplementaries

1. Will the British Representative at the United Nations propose that part of the Agency's budget, representing administrative expenses, should be transferred to the assessed budget, while operational services should continue to be financed by voluntary contributions?

As I have said, we would welcome any way of increasing the Agency's total income. But this proposal is as unlikely as that mentioned in the question on the order paper to have that effect.

2. How much has Her Majesty's Government contributed to UNRWA since its inception?

Her Majesty's Government have contributed a total of more than $100 million, which is second only to the contribution of the United States Government, and exceeds the total contributions made by all other governments.

3. U.K. Contribution to UNRWA in 1968

In 1968, Her Majesty's Government anticipate at least maintaining at its present level their contribution to UNRWA's normal programme, but the precise amount of our contribution will be decided upon in the light of the situation in the Middle East and of any new initiatives towards a general settlement, including a solution of the refugee problem. Any contribution which we might make in 1968 towards UNRWA's emergency services for those recently displaced will be decided in the light of the number who are able to return to their habitations or homes and in the light of evidence as to the actual need.

/4.

4. Will the British Representative at the United Nations propose that some method should be found by which the refug would be enabled to benefit from the property which they left behind in 1948?

All the evidence available to us suggests that such an arrangement could be made only in the context of a general Arab/Israel settlement. As the hon. Member knows Her Majesty's Government have consistently maintained that a just solution to the refugee problem must be one of the elements in a general settlement.

5. Will Her Majesty's Government support UNRWA's efforts to restrict the distribution of rations to those who need them?

Her Majesty's Government have made clear their concern at abuses of the UNRWA ration distribution system by which a number of refugees have been falsely registered to receive rations when they did not need them. We believe that the administration of the relief programme could and should be reformed to ensure that relief goes in appropriat amounts only to those who need it, and have consistently supported UNRWA's efforts to achieve this.

In the report for 1967 of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA there are welcome indications that there has recentl been some progress in rectifying the ration rolls covering UNRWA registered refugees in Jordan.

6. Will Her Majesty's Government help the Agency to balance its budget in the first six months of each year before the receipt of the major part of its annual income by paying the whole of their contribution at the beginning of each financial year?

We have examined carefully the possibility of advancin our payments, but we regret that in present circumstances it has proved impossible to arrange this. UNRWA

/recognises

recognises that this is a matter governed by the convenienc and financial and legislative procedures of the governments concerned. I would ask hon. Members to view this matter in the perspective of our total contributions to UNRWA which, since its inception, have been second only to those of the United States Government and which have exceeded the total contributions by all other governments.

5. On the basis of this progress, and for political reasons concerned with helping along the improvement in Anglo/Arab relations, the Department are currently recommending that our contribution for 1968 should be raised by $500,000 to $5 million.

The Financial Basis of UNRWA's Operations

6. The draft answer and Notes for Supplementaries 1 and 4 are based on suggestions put forward during the twenty-first session of the General Assembly which the Commissioner-General recalled in his 1967 Report in which he appealed to the U.N. to put UNRWA "on a sound financial basis".

(a) UNRWA Budget to be transferred to Assessed Budget of the U.N.

The United States and United Kingdom Governments between them contribute at present over 80% of UNRWA's income from governmental sources. If the United States and the United Kingdom were to pay contributions to UNRWA in the same proportion as their contributions to the United Nations assessed budget, their combined contribution would be reduced to 39% of the UNRWA budget. (The United Stated - 32%, the United Kingdom - 7%). This reduction of over 40% would probably not be made up by comparably increased contributions from other countries to meet their assessed contributions. If the Soviet Bloc alone failed to pay their assessed contribution, this would leave a shortfall of 21% of UNRWA's total expenditure.

If the Secretary of State is asked to comment on ways of meeting this shortfall in the event of UNRWA's being financed by assessed contribution, he is advised to say that that is another question.

/(b)

(b) UNRWA's Administrative Expenses to be transferred to the Assessed Budget of the U.N.

Depending on the definition of "administrative expenses", expenditure included in the Agency's administrative budget might vary from $5.2 to $4 million a year. If UNRWA were to receive additional revenue of this order, the effect would be to restore solvency to the Agency's present scale of "normal" operations at least for some years to come. But the same arguments apply against this proposed re-organisation as against transferring the whole UNRWA budget to the assessed U.N. budget. We understand, moreover, that the United States Government had already made it plain to UNRWA that if the administrative expenses were transferred to the U.N., the U.S. would feel bound to reduce their voluntary contribution by the amount of their assessed share of the administration budget.

(c) Refugees to be enabled to benefit from Property left behind in 1948

This particular proposal carries very strong political overtones. Paragraph 11 of Resolution 194(III) of 11 December, 1948, asserting the refugees' right to a choice between repatriation or compensation, has since been endorsed many times by the General Assembly. The Israel Government have, however, refused to deal with this issue in isolation and have maintained that the refugee problem must be solved as part of a general settlement. They would not co-operate, in the absence of a general settlement, to enable the refugees to benefit from property left behind in 1948.

/Payment

Payment of total U.K. Contribution at the beginning of the Financial Year

7. This question was raised at meetings of the UNRWA Advisory Commission in Beirut earlier in the year. Wishing to go as far as we could towards helping UNRWA with their technical difficulties over finance, we proposed to the Treasury that we should pay our total contribution at the beginning of the financial year instead of paying half in April and half in October. We would, however, stand to lose £20,000 in interest by doing so, and the Treasury felt that we should need to have compelling reasons for foregoing this sum. In March we heard that the pressure on UNRWA to make cuts in its programmes (which had heightened their financial difficulties) were reduced. We therefore did not feel able to press the Treasury to agree to this proposal.

Mr. Brenchley
Parliamentary Office

I submit a Draft Reply with Notes for Supplementaries for the Secretary of State's oral answer to the attached questions by Mr. Denis Walters and Mr. John Biggs-Davison. U.N. (Political) Department concur.

2. UNRWA's financial difficulties are two-fold. On the one hand income is not adequate to provide all the services which would be desirable, and (because contributions are voluntary) is insecure and unpredictable from year to year. The best solution of this difficulty would be for a greater number of governments to share the financial burden of UNRWA, over 80 per cent of which until the present has been borne by the U.S. and U.K. Governments. (Paragraph 6 of the Background Note explains why the proposal mentioned in Mr. Walters' question is unlikely to provide a solution.) On the other hand it has not so far been possible for UNRWA to secure the cooperation of the host governments in eliminating the distribution of rations to many people still registered as refugees who are no longer in need of assistance. Economies thus effected would be available to finance other desirable programmes. In the present context of improving Anglo-Arab relations it would be inopportune to be drawn into discussion of this problem. We have therefore put only an optional paragraph on this into the draft answer, and although we have provided a formula for use in dealing with supplementaries, I recommend that, if possible, the Secretary of State should avoid being drawn on this issue.

(J.R. Rich)
13 November, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

1823/67

14 NOV 1967

With the compliments of

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
EMBASSY

E. Youde, Esq.,
United Kingdom Mission,
New York.

TEL AVIV

McKgunton
4/13/11

9 November, 1967.

Mr Hill

Col. Sweeney

Mrs X. R
14/11

1827/188/67

CONFIDENTIAL

BRITISH EMBASSY,

TEL AVIV.

1823/67

9 November, 1967.

MEAD

-/173

Sinai

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter 1821/67 of 11 October to Speares about El Feki's complaints over the treatment of Egyptians in Sinai.

2. I saw a report in the Israel press this week that another 559 Egyptian citizens were repatriated from the Gaza Strip and northern Sinai on 6 November, bringing the total number of those so far returned to Egypt to about 3,500. A further 1,500 are expected to be repatriated shortly. This latest batch of returnees is said to have been sent across the Suez Canal at Kantara. I have seen no mention of any of the earlier groups being returned via Jordan, nor is John Lewen in Jerusalem aware that this route has been used. But it is quite possible that some of the people from Gaza who are reported to have crossed to the West Bank and thence to Amman may well have been Egyptians.

3. I do not know whether El Feki's remarks, reported in paragraph 4 of your letter, were intended to imply that the Israelis were deliberately inflating the price of foodstuffs and other essential commodities in El Arish. As far as we are aware, this is certainly not the case, though, in common with the other occupied areas, the cost of goods imported from or through Israel inevitably reflects the higher cost structure of this country. But in Gaza at least (I cannot speak for El Arish but I would have thought the same considerations would apply) prices are in many cases still lower than in Israel, as testified by the weekly Shabbat shopping sprees indulged in there by so many residents of Jaffa and Tel Aviv.

4. I am sending copies of this letter to the recipients of yours.

(N. Aspin)

R. M. Tesh, Esq.,
British Interests Section,
Cairo.

CONFIDENTIAL

1827/187 /67

CONFIDENTIAL

(18213/67) 14 November, 1967.

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UNRWA Pledging Conference

18213

I enclose a copy of a Note, with two annexes, just received from the Secretariat informing us that the Pledging Conference for UNRWA and UNHCR will take place on Wednesday, 6 December. You may wish to inform the Treasury.

2. Our IOC brief (67) 176 on UNRWA still lacks the vital answer to the Commissioner-General's fourth question, in his Report, on the financing of UNRWA during 1968. Paragraph 53 of the Brief promises that this question will be pursued with the Mission in separate correspondence, presumably after the Treasury has been consulted. Since the Brief was written we have of course had the Secretary of State's encouraging letter to Lord Caradon of 18 October noting the Minister of State's view that we shall need to make a substantial increase in our contribution to UNRWA in 1968.

3. Could you please let me know as soon as possible how we now stand on our 1968 contribution? An interim reply would help if the matter is still undecided between Departments, as the UNRWA debate in the Special Political Committee draws daily closer, and we must be prepared.

(S.L. Egerton)

Miss A. Warburton, C.V.O.,
U.N. (Pol.) Department,
Foreign Office, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

This seems very categoric - esp'y paras 5 and 10. The State Dept. are above all concerned at the risk of voluntary contributions for the refugees drying up.

7 NOV 1967

1825

13/11

CONFIDENTIAL

With the compliments of

THE BRITISH EMBASSY

A.B. Urwick

Mr Hope 8/11/67

SC L.99/558/XI

Min. of State 9/11

WASHINGTON, D.C.

4 November 1967

Col. Sweeney 10/11

7/XI

The Chancery
United Kingdom Mission to the U.N.
New York, N.Y.

Mr Square

Miss Harden

CONFIDENTIAL

10/11

1827/186/67

13 NOV 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

1825

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
4 November, 1967.

Dear Tony,

-1179 -1182

UNLEXED

Palestinian Refugees

Our telegrams 3370 and 3386 and also Teddy Youde's letter to you 1827/178/67 of 28 October refer.

2. I have now been given an account of the meeting in the State Department on 1 November about refugees to which we referred in our telegram 3386. The meeting was chaired by Luke Battle, the Assistant Secretary for Near East Affairs; in addition to State Department officials, Joseph Johnson of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace, who carried out a mission on behalf of the U.N. Secretary-General a few years ago on refugees resulting in the so-called "Johnson plan", was also present.

3. Although discussions on the refugee problem are to continue in the State Department and the conclusions of this meeting cannot therefore be regarded as a definitive U.S. position on the refugee question, there was a clear consensus against launching any major initiative in advance of the UNRWA debate at the United Nations.

4. The only move the Americans are thinking of making during the next week or two (and even on this no final decision has yet been taken) is to take soundings of the Israelis in Tel Aviv, probably at First Secretary level, about how their own thinking on refugees is progressing. The State Department are rather concerned that the Israeli position may become fixed, a plan may be approved by the Israeli Cabinet and that Comay will then come to Washington to present it without the Americans having had any chance to influence Israeli thinking while their plan is taking shape.

5. The Americans are also sticking firmly to the view that when the time comes to launch an international initiative on refugees, aimed at resettling as many refugees as possible, it should not be done through the United Nations. The reasoning behind this is set out in paragraph 6 of our telegram 3370; the need to obtain Congressional approval if funds are to be made available is also an important factor in State Department calculations and they think it will be easier to sell the idea to Congress if the machinery for putting the plan into effect is outside the United Nations.

/ 6. There

A.R. Moore, Esq. C.M.G.
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

6. There was also general agreement at the meeting on the need to strengthen still further the repatriation element in any plan dealing with the refugee problem. Eventually the Americans would also like to transfer some of UNRWA's functions to host governments: to "take the W out of UNRWA", as it was put by Joseph Johnson. But they are very anxious not to put forward any suggestion which might have the effect of weakening UNRWA at this critical juncture. ?

7. I asked Atherton, the Country Director for Israel, whether the Americans thought a settlement would be easier if the problem of refugees could be divorced from the main negotiations for a Middle East settlement and dealt with separately (paragraph 9 of Teddy Youde's letter of 28 October). Atherton said that in the State Department's view the problem of refugees was an inseparable part of a general settlement and the Americans thought it would be wrong to try to hive it off and deal with it on its own. He thought this might even have the result of "pulling the rug out from under the U.N. Special Representative's feet". !

8. The State Department are now working on a new paper on more modest steps which might be taken to help refugees in the interim period, consistent with but not in any way likely to disrupt the prospects of an overall settlement. They are due to have a further meeting on the subject in about ten days' time.

9. While the Americans have still not adopted any final position, they do appear to be thinking in very different terms from those set out in Teddy Youde's letter. They attach great importance to keeping their heads down about refugees until after the UNRWA debate, which they think may not go quite as badly as we seem to fear. They are opposed to any major new initiative in the United Nations before the Special Representative has had time to get to work. They are also firmly against trying to tackle the main task of resettlement within a United Nations framework and want any agency which is set up for this purpose to be entirely independent of the U.N.

10. As the major source of funds (and here one must bear in mind the difficulties which the Administration are likely to face with Congress in its present mood and the influence this has on the State Department's thinking about the problem), the U.S. are likely to play a crucial role in any new deal for refugees even if for tactical reasons they do not wish it to be launched as an American plan. For the moment at least they do not seem likely to be receptive to the kind of proposal set out in Teddy Youde's letter.

11. I am sending copies of this letter to the Chanceries at Amman, Beirut, Tel Aviv, and UKMis. Geneva and New York.

Yours ever,
Alan

(A.B. Urwick).

Did say wait & see
what happens
if Sp. rep so proposed
to hand off.

/1827/185/67

CONFIDENTIAL

CYPHER: CAT 'A'

PRIORITY UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 3085 8 NOVEMBER

CONFIDENTIAL D. 11.41 a.m. 8 November

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3085 OF 8 NOVEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO AMMAN, TEL AVIV, BEIRUT, CAIRO AND UKMIS GENEVA.

YOUR TELEGRAM NO. 6051. 1164

PALESTINE REFUGEES.

FOLLOWING FOR BEAUMONT.

YES, I AGREE THAT IT WILL BE BEST TO WAIT TILL WE KNOW THE OUTCOME OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING EXPECTED TO START TOMORROW. WE CAN THEN RECONSIDER THE IDEA OF A U.N. COMMISSION ON THE REFUGEES WHEN WE KNOW WHAT THE MANDATE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE. AT PRESENT IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO SEE WHAT THE OUTCOME OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL BE, AND INDEED WHETHER THERE WILL BE ANY OUTCOME AT ALL. I AM NOT UNDULY DESPONDENT ABOUT THIS BUT THE OUTLOOK AT THE MOMENT IS CLOUDY, IF NOT STORMY.

FO PASS SAVING TO AMMAN NO. 127, TEL AVIV NO. 50, BEIRUT NO. 148, CAIRO NO. 208 AND UKMIS GENEVA NO. 137.

LORD CARADON

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : CPH

DRAFT SEEN BY : SLE HVC

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1827/184/67

- 8 NOV 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

CYPHER/CAT A
ROUTINE FOREIGN OFFICE
TELEGRAM NO. 6051

TO UKMIS NEW YORK
7 NOVEMBER 1967

/ROUTINE/

R. 9.06 a.m. 8/11

CONFIDENTIAL.

ADDRESSED TO UKMIS NEW YORK TELEGRAM NO. 6051 OF 7 NOVEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO AMMAN TEL AVIV BEIRUT CAIRO AND UKMIS GENEVA.

YOUR TELEGRAM NO. 2919 AND YOUDE'S LETTER OF 28 OCTOBER (1827/178/67) TO MOORE: PALESTINE REFUGEES.

FOLLOWING FROM BEAUMONT.

WE HAVE BEEN LOOKING AT OUR PAPER ON THIS SUBJECT IN THE LIGHT OF YOUR COMMENTS, BUT CONCLUDE THAT THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IS SO MUCH AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE ARAB/ISRAELI CONFLICT THAT IT CANNOT IN PRACTICE BE CONSIDERED IN ISOLATION OR ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS ALONE. FOR THIS REASON A U.N. COMMISSION IF SET UP INDEPENDENTLY WOULD NOT BE PRACTICAL POLITICS AND MIGHT IN ANY CASE BE STRONGLY OPPOSED BY THE ARABS AS THE THIN END OF A POLITICAL WEDGE. SIMILAR OBJECTION COULD BE EXPECTED TO A BODY OUTSIDE THE U.N. AS SUGGESTED IN WASHINGTON TELEGRAM NO. 3370, PARAGRAPH 6. THESE OBJECTIONS MIGHT HOWEVER BE REMOVED IF THE COMMISSION WERE TO BE SET UP WITH THE MANDATE YOU SUGGEST AFTER THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND INSTRUCTED TO ASSIST HIM ON THIS ASPECT OF HIS TASK, WHILE NEVERTHELESS MAKING ITS FINDINGS PUBLIC.

2. WHAT DO YOU THINK?

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Reference 1827/183/67

6 NOV 1967

Middle East

I lunched today with the new Israeli Press Attaché, Mr. Orgel.

2. I asked him about the timing of the announcement of the Israeli contribution to UNRWA. He said that the timing was fortuitous; they wanted some publicity but knew that the announcement would be overshadowed by Mr. Eshkol's speech yesterday, so simply tied it to Mr. Eban's call on the Secretary-General. Mr. Eban had spoken from time to time of a new programme for refugees but Mr. Orgel did not know whether there would be any further proposal on the eve of the UNRWA debate.

3. Mr. Orgel also said that the Eshkol speech reported in the New York Times today on the occupied territories did not represent any change in government policy; there was no cabinet policy for the moment, except to sit tight. The cabinet were, however, well aware of the demographic implications of retaining the West Bank. Speaking personally, he said he thought the Israelis had an open mind on whether to hand it back to Hussein after negotiations, or to set up an autonomous state following e.g. an approach from Arab village heads and mayors in the area.

4. Mr. Orgel said that Ambassador Rafael was returning to Jerusalem in a week or so to become Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Comay was coming out to New York to fill in as Permanent Representative until the beginning of next year when the new Permanent Representative would arrive. He mentioned a name (? Mr. Dan Tokay ?), which I did not catch.

INDEXED

(C.W. Squire)
31 October 1967

Mr. Egerton

Thanks. 37/x

Ed (2829)

1527/182/67

31 OCT 1967

CYPHER/CAT A

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY WASHINGTON

TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TEL NO 3386

30 OCTOBER, 1967.

CONFIDENTIAL. /PRIORITY/ R. 7.05 p.m. 30 October

ADDSD TO FOREIGN OFFICE TEL NO 3386 OF 30 OCTOBER, REPTD FOR INFMN TO UKMIS NEW YORK No. 555 AND SAVING TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, UKMISS GENEVA AND TEL AVIV.

UKMIS NEW YORK TEL NO 2919: PALESTINE REFUGEES.

BATTLE, THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NEAR EAST AFFIARS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, STRESSED TO THE MINISTER TODAY THAT THE U.S. POSITION ON REFUGEES WAS FAR FROM RIGID. THE AMERICANS WERE HOWEVER ANXIOUS NOT TO RISK PROVOKING THE ARABS BY GETTING OUT IN FRONT ON THIS QUESTION. WHILE NOT TALKING ABOUT LIQUIDATION, THIS WAS IN FACT THE OBJECTIVE TOWARDS WHICH THEY FELT WE SHOULD TRY TO WORK.

2. BATTLE WAS FULLY SEIZED OF THE IMPORTANCE OF NOT LOSING THE PRESENT FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY AND MENTIONED THAT THERE WAS TO BE A FURTHER HIGH LEVEL MEETING IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON 1 NOVEMBER TO DISCUSS REFUGEES. FOR THE MOMENT THE AMERICANS DID NOT SEE THE ANSWER CLEARLY, BUT IF SOMEONE CAME UP WITH WHAT LOOKED LIKE THE RIGHT ANSWER BATTLE THOUGHT A U.S. INITIATIVE MIGHT COME RATHER SOONER THAT WE HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

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OUTWARD SAVING TELEGRAM

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE
(United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations)

By Bag

Lord Caradon

31 OCT 1967

No. 239 Saving

30 October, 1967 D. 31 October, 1967

UNCLASSIFIED

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 239 Saving of 30 October, repeated for information Saving to Beirut No. 119, Amman No. 125, Cairo No. 199, Tel Aviv No. 49 and Jerusalem No. 42.

Special Contributions To UNRWA.

In a Note to the Secretary-General dated 30 October, the Permanent Representative of Israel states that in response to the appeal in General Assembly Resolution No. 2252 (ES-V) on Humanitarian Assistance to Middle East refugees and prisoners of war, the Israel Government is making a special contribution of 1 million Israeli pounds ($333,333) to UNRWA. The main paragraph of Raphael's letter reads as follows:-

"After having consulted with the representatives of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, in pursuance of this Mission's Note Verbale of 11 September 1967, on ways by which Israel might contribute to the alleviation of the suffering of the civilian population as a result of the recent hostilities, and after having considered the recommendation of the representatives of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency that a cash donation would be very helpful to the Agency in carrying out its pressing tasks, the Government of Israel has decided to make a special contribution of 1 million Israeli pounds to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency".

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Draft initialled by: Mr Egerton
" Alem by: —

8/N

— (W) 1527/181/67

UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release SC/SM/847
PAL/1080
30 October 1967

TEXT OF NOTE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM ISRAEL
CONCERNING GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2252 (ES-V)

Following is the text of a note dated 30 October to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations:

"The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's Note of 10 July 1967 and to state as follows:

A "After having consulted with the representatives of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, in pursuance of this Mission's Note Verbale of 11 September 1967, on ways by which Israel might contribute to the alleviation of the suffering of the civilian population as a result of the recent hostilities, and after having considered the recommendation of the representatives of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency that a cash donation would be very helpful to the Agency in carrying out its pressing tasks, the Government of Israel has decided to make a special contribution of 1 million Israeli pounds to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. B

"The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations takes this opportunity to reiterate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration."

* *** *

1827/180/67

30 OCT 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

CIPHER: CAT 'A'

IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 2919 29 OCTOBER

CONFIDENTIAL D. 2.20 p.m. 29 October

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 2919 OF 29 OCTOBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO WASHINGTON, TEL AVIV, AMMAN, CAIRO BEIRUT AND UKMIS GENEVA.

WASHINGTON TELEGRAM NO. 3370. 1179

PALESTINE REFUGEES.

WHEN THE TELEGRAM UNDER REFERENCE ARRIVED I WAS ON THE POINT OF RAISING AGAIN THE PROPOSAL WHICH I PUT FORWARD SOME TIME AGO THAT A U.N. COMMISSION SHOULD BE APPOINTED TO REVIEW THE WHOLE QUESTION OF REFUGEES IN THE MIDDLE EAST (OLD AND NEW) AND TO MAKE EARLY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A ''NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE AND IMAGINATIVE APPROACH TO THE WHOLE PROBLEM'' (YOUR SPEECH TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 26 SEPTEMBER).

2. I HAD READ RICHARD BEAUMONT'S PAPER AND I HAD HEARD OF THE AMERICAN SO-CALLED ''LOW VISIBILITY'' PILOT SCHEME WHICH HAD BEEN UNDER RECENT DISCUSSION IN WASHINGTON. I WAS PUZZLED BY THE AMERICAN PILOT SCHEME AND, ALTHOUGH I COULD SEE ADVANTAGE IN VARIOUS SUPPLEMENTARY FORMS OF ASSISTANCE, IT SEEMED CLEAR THAT THE PILOT SCHEME COULD NOT BE REGARDED AS PROVIDING A SOLUTION TO A PROBLEM OF THIS MAGNITUDE. I THOUGHT THAT WE SHOULD AVOID PLANS WITH AN AMERICAN OR ANGLO-AMERICAN LABEL, AND ANY SUGGESTION THAT SUCH A SCHEME PROVIDED AN ANSWER TO THE WHOLE PROBLEM WOULD OF COURSE BE STRONGLY OPPOSED BY THE ARABS.

3. THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY BEAUMONT SEEMED TO ME EXCELLENT BUT WITHOUT A COMMISSION OF THE KIND I SUGGESTED I DID NOT SEE HOW THEY COULD BE INITIATED. IT MAY BE WELL, AS SUGGESTED IN THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAM UNDER REFERENCE, TO WAIT TO SEE WHAT HAPPENS ABOUT THE APPOINTMENT OF A U.N. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE BUT I AM BOUND TO SAY THAT THE MORE I THINK ABOUT IT THE MORE IT SEEMS NECESSARY TO MAKE A NEW APPROACH TO THE WHOLE PROBLEM IN ORDER

CONFIDENTIAL /TO DRAW UP

TO DRAW UP RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH WOULD ATTRACT INTERNATIONAL APPROVAL AND SUPPORT. MY FEAR IS THAT UNRWA'S ACTIVITIES WILL BE INADEQUATE AND THAT THE PLIGHT OF THE REFUGEES WILL CONTINUE TO BEDEVIL ATTEMPTS AT ANY GENERAL MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT.

4. I SPOKE PRIVATELY TO MICHELMORE ABOUT THIS IDEA AND HE SEEMED TO WELCOME IT. HE DOES NOT SEE ANY OTHER WAY OF GETTING A MOVE ON ON ANYTHING LIKE THE SCALE REQUIRED.

5. WASHINGTON TELEGRAM UNDER REFERENCE SPEAKS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S CONCERN TO GET THROUGH THE UNRWA DEBATE NEXT MONTH AS QUIETLY AS POSSIBLE. BUT THE DEBATE IS LIKELY TO RAISE FIERCE FEELINGS AND THE GENERAL REFUGEE QUESTION WILL BE RAISED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND MAYBE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS WELL.

6. I REALISE THAT THIS PROPOSAL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THREE OR FOUR MEN OF THE HIGHEST STANDING AND INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION TO REVIEW THE WHOLE PROBLEM AND MAKE NEW RECOMMENDATIONS RAISES MANY QUESTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES, BUT WE CANNOT GO ON TALKING ABOUT A NEW AND IMAGINATIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME WITHOUT THINKING HOW IT SHOULD BE PREPARED.

7. MOREOVER, AS FAR AS THE U.N. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IS CONCERNED, I SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT THAT IT MIGHT FACILITATE HIS TASK IF HE COULD LEAVE THE REFUGEE QUESTION TO THE U.N. COMMISSION FOR THE TIME BEING AND GET ON WITH OTHER TASKS, THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION BECOMING AVAILABLE IN A MONTH OR TWO'S TIME.

8. WE ARE WRITING (YOUDE'S LETTER TO MOORE OF 28 OCTOBER) SETTING OUT SOME OF THE CONSIDERATIONS WE HAVE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT, AND I HOPE THAT IN DECIDING WHAT OUR ATTITUDE SHOULD BE TO THIS MAJOR PROBLEM MY RECOMMENDATION IN FAVOUR OF A U.N. COMMISSION CAN BE BORNE IN MIND.

FO PASS TEL AVIV NO. 519, AMMAN NO. 380, CAIRO NO. 119
BEIRUT NO. 183 AND UKMIS GENEVA NO. 94.

LORD CARADON

DISTRIBUTION

Mission

(W)1827/150/67

Middle East Refugees

The refugee problem is the biggest and most complicated problem in the Middle East, and I agree it is time to smoke out the Foreign Office a bit more about it.

2. I am bound to say, however, that since the settlement of the problem as opposed to the immediate task of getting the refugees through the winter is a political problem, in fact the nub of the whole Palestine question, the report of the Commission would certainly bring heavy pressure on the Israelis and perhaps in some aspect the Arabs, to settle the problem in some particular way. I doubt if either side would be willing to risk this happening in advance of their negotiations for a package deal.

3. As I understand the American point of view, it is that if we produce yet another U.N. body (which can be expected to put pressure on Israel) this may dry up governmental and non-governmental sources of finance in the U.S., which are the only foreseeable sources for sufficient funds for a really sweeping resettlement.

4. Let us see what the Foreign Office have to say.

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27/X/62

(L.C. Glass)

Minister of State

31/10

1827/179/67

CONFIDENTIAL

CYPHER/CAT 'A'

ROUTINE WASHINGTON

TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3370

30 OCT 1967

27 OCTOBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

R. 8.27 p.m. 27 October

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NUMBER 3370 OF 27 OCTOBER
AND TO UKMIS NEW YORK No. 552, REPEATED FOR INFORMATION SAVING TO
AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, UKMIS GENEVA, TEL AVIV.

MOORE'S LETTER TO URWICK OF 11 OCTOBER:

PALESTINE REFUGEES.

WE HAVE NOW DISCUSSED THIS FURTHER WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AFTER THEY HAD STUDIED BEAUMONT'S PAPER.

2. THE STATE DEPARTMENT AGREE THAT IN PRACTICE ANY SOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WILL HAVE TO BE PART OF AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT OF THE ARAB/ISRAEL DISPUTE AND THEY ARE NOT AT PRESENT INCLINED TO UNDERTAKE ANY SEPARATE INITIATIVE AT LEAST UNTIL THE U N REPRESENTATIVE IS APPOINTED AND THEY HAVE SEEN WHAT HE IS ABLE TO ACHIEVE.

3. FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S MAIN CONCERN IS TO GET THROUGH THE UNRWA DEBATE NEXT MONTH AT THE UNITED NATIONS AS QUIETLY AS POSSIBLE. THEY THINK UNRWA'S FINANCIAL POSITION IS REASONABLY SATISFACTORY AND THAT SOME OF THE LESSER CONTRIBUTORS MAY WELL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS. THEY ALSO REFERRED TO THE VALUABLE PART BEING PLAYED BY NEED, THE RED CROSS AND UNICEF IN COPING WITH THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM.

4. THE ONE DEVELOPMENT WHICH MIGHT FORCE THE AMERICANS TO SHOW THEIR HAND SOONER OVER REFUGEES WOULD BE THE LAUNCHING OF A MAJOR PUBLIC INITIATIVE BY THE ISRAELIS TO DEAL WITH THE REFUGEES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES. MR RUSK APPARENTLY RAISED THIS POSSIBILITY WITH MR EBAN DURING HIS VISIT HERE: EBAN SAID THE ISRAELIS HAD PUT A WORKING GROUP ON THE PROBLEM AND WERE THINKING IN TERMS OF A CONSORTIUM OF DONOR COUNTRIES TO FINANCE RESETTLEMENT. HE ALSO GAVE MR RUSK A FAIRLY FIRM UNDERTAKING THAT THE ISRAELIS WOULD CONSULT THE AMERICANS FIRST BEFORE THEY MADE ANY PLANS PUBLIC: HE MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY OF SENDING

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/AMBASSADOR

AMBASSADOR COMAY TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THIS PURPOSE.

5. ONCE THE UNRWA DEBATE IS OUT OF THE WAY AND A U N REPRESENTATIVE HAS GONE TO THE MIDDLE EAST, THE AMERICANS THINK THEY MIGHT PERHAPS HOLD EXPLORATORY DISCUSSIONS WITH THE ISRAELIS TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THEIR PLANS AND ALSO WITH THE JORDANIANS TO PROBE THEIR THINKING ABOUT REDUCING THE SIZE OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM. THERE HAVE ALREADY BEEN VAGUE INDICATIONS FROM ONE OR TWO LEADING JORDANIANS THAT THEY WERE THINKING ALONG THE RIGHT LINES. BUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT ARE ABOVE ALL ANXIOUS TO DO NOTHING WHICH MIGHT EMBARRASS THE U N REPRESENTATIVE OR MAKE THE SEARCH FOR AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT MORE DIFFICULT AND FOR THIS REASON THEY ARE INCLINED TO LEAVE LONGER-TERM PLANS IN ABEYANCE FOR THE TIME BEING. IF HOWEVER THE ARABS WERE EVER TO COME FORWARD AND SHOW REAL WILLINGNESS TO SETTLE THE REFUGEE PROBLEM ONCE AND FOR ALL, THEY DO NOT FORESEE ANY INSUPERABLE QUOTE ENGINEERING UNQUOTE DIFFICULTIES.

6. THEY WERE IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN BEAUMONT'S PAPER. THE ONE POSSIBLE DIFFERENCE THEY DETECTED BETWEEN OUR THINKING AND THEIR OWN WAS THAT, WHEREAS WE SEEMED TO FAVOUR WORKING THROUGH THE U N, THEY WERE ANXIOUS THAT ANY AGENCY DEALING WITH THE RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES SHOULD BE OUTSIDE AND SEPARATE FROM THE U N. IF SOME ARAB STATES WISHED TO OBSTRUCT THE WORK OF AN AGENCY WORKING ON RESETTLEMENT, IT WOULD BE MUCH EASIER FOR THEM TO DO SO IF IT WERE OPERATING UNDER U N AUSPICES. ALSO IK ONE ARAB COUNTRY SUCH AS JORDAN WISHED TO GO AHEAD ON ITS OWN WITH THE RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES, THE SAME CONSIDERATIONS WOULD APPLY. THE AMERCANS THEREFORE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE LESS EMBARRASSING FOR ALL CONCERNED TO MOUNT THE OPERATION OUTSIDE THE U N.

F O PASS SAVING TO AMMAN 24, BEIRUT 56, CAIRO 31, UKMIS GENEVA 77 AND TEL AVIV 29.

DISTRIBUTION

Mission

Mr Egerton

I think we need a draft to avoid these papers going up there.

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17/10

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DGF.

M Egerton

17/x

M Egerton

(W)1827/178/67

My thoughts on reading these papers are:

(a) I am very puzzled about the American low visibility plan. At first sight it has many disadvantages and dangers. The resources collected by the means contemplated would surely be far short of the need. Moreover it seems to me that we should realise at once that only an international effort can succeed. The last thing we want to do is to give the impression that a few Western powers have a special responsibility to deal with the problem.

(b) Sir Richard Beaumont's proposals are interesting but I still do not see how we can launch them. An American proposal supported by the United Kingdom and one or two other Governments is not likely to commend itself to other Governments including particularly the Arabs. I still feel that if we are to have a fresh plan to deal with old and new refugees there should first be a review of the whole problem carried out by a Commission composed of a few men of acknowledged international standing. Without such a review and comprehensive proposals I do not see how international support can be secured. The danger will be that the present arrangements continue with some increased contributions but without the new approach and new organisation which seemed to me essential.

2. I gather from these papers that discussions have been taking place within the past few days in Washington. No doubt we shall hear the result soon. Would it not be worth while waiting for a report on those discussions before we make our comments? And when we do make our comments I suggest that we should state the arguments for a new Commission to review the whole problem and to make new recommendations.

WITHDRAWN

HC

(Caradon)
22 October, 1967

Reference (W.) 1837/178/67

I agree that the next step is to discuss with Lord Caradon in a little more detail what he would like us to say on the suggestion that there should be a new Commission to review refugee problems. I think the questions to be considered are:

(a) Should the Refugee Commission deal only with old refugees or with new refugees as well; and if the latter, how do we avoid the implication that we expect Israeli occupation of Jordanian, Syrian and U.A.R. territory to last indefinitely?

(b) Should the new Commission be formed by the Assembly or by the Security Council?

(c) Who do we envisage to sit on the Commission - countries or individuals?

(d) Would we expect to sit on the Commission, given that any Commission would presumably have to direct itself to the question of the settlement of refugees and thus lead to great difficulty with the Arab States?

(e) How could we overcome the difficulties seen by the United Nations concerning objection from Congress and others to new U.N. bodies in this field, given that the United States would have to be the major source of funds?

2. If you remind me tomorrow morning, I will ask the Minister of State if he can spare us half an hour during the course of the day to discuss these problems and other questions which will no doubt occur to you.

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(E. Youde)
23 October, 1967.

Mr. Egerton

Mr Hope — draft of 1178 initiated on 26/10/67

Pl. see Minister of State's minute below

S.E. Egerton
24/x

Then back to me

CONFIDENTIAL — 1827/178/67

1827/178/67 28 October, 1967.

-/167A

Palestinian Refugees

You sent Leslie Glass a copy of your letter of 11 October enclosing a copy of the position paper on the "old" refugees prepared by Sir R. Beaumont. This arrived most opportunely as the U.S. Mission here have been pressing for some weeks for comments on the U.N. aspects of the State Department's "low visibility" scheme summarised in Urwick's letter to Moberly 1825 of 29 September, particularly of course in the context of the forthcoming UNRWA debate.

-/150

2. Although the State Department's "low visibility" plan seems to be a sincere attempt to try to make a concrete start on the re-settlement of refugees in countries willing to take them in and to offer aid and assistance to alleviate their lot, we believe that it has many difficulties and dangers. The resources collected, by the means contemplated, would surely fall far short in the end of what would be required. The problem is so great that, in our view, only an international effort under U.N. auspices from the start could have any chances of success. The last thing we want to do is to give the impression that a few Powers have a special (i.e. historic) responsibility to deal with the problem. Whilst we do not wish to discourage any American initiative, especially if it will augment the funds available to the refugees, we feel that the State Department's proposal - if it ever even gets approval - will be only a palliative and will not get anywhere near the heart of the problem.

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3. Sir Richard Beaumont's position paper, on the other hand, represents a serious attempt to deal with the whole problem. But like him, we do not see how it can be launched either now or in the near future. If no new initiative is launched because of difficulties of timing, the problem merely drifts and becomes far more unlikely of solution.

4. We feel here that if we are to have a fresh plan to deal with Palestinian and other Arab refugees there should first be a review of the whole problem carried out by a U.N. Commission composed of men of acknowledged international standing. Without such a review and comprehensive proposals we do not see how international support for a more forward review can be secured. Furthermore, if we do not have this "new look" at the problem, the danger will be that the present inadequate arrangements will continue, with some increased contributions to UNRWA but without the new approach and the new organisation which seem to us to be

/essential.

A. R. Moore, Esq., C.M.G.,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

Seen by: H of C.
Mr. Egerton
Mr. Hope

initialled by: Ld. Caradon

CONFIDENTIAL

essential. Our proposal therefore would be that the Secretary-General should be authorised to set up a Commission on Palestinian and other Arab refugees to study the matter and make recommendations on it. This should be done within a reasonably short time - within, say, sixty days. The Commission would thus act more as a Royal Commission than as a Standing Commission. We recognise of course that this proposal raises a number of issues with important political aspects which require very careful thought. For example, we should have to consider whether the Commission should deal only with old refugees or with "new refugees" as well. If there is to be a final and definitive settlement for the refugees both categories would presumably need to be dealt with, but in dealing with the "new refugees" the Commission would have to be very careful to avoid the implication that they expected a continued Israeli occupation of Jordanian, Syrian and U.A.R. territory. This is particularly apposite in connection with the West Bank.

5. It would also be necessary to set out clearly the relationship between the proposed Commission and the United Nations Representative which we hope the Security Council will soon send to the area on the basis of a resolution of balanced principles which should be the guidelines on which to attempt a general settlement.

6. There is also the question of what form the initiative would take; a resolution of the General Assembly or of the Security Council, asking the Secretary-General to appoint the individual members of the Commission? On this last point we are quite clear: that the Secretary-General should appoint a group of highly-qualified individuals rather than invite countries to appoint representatives.

7. There would of course be other difficulties, such as objections from Congress and others to the appearance of yet another U.N. body in this field, given that the U.S. would have to be the major source of funds. But nevertheless we feel that the whole question of refugees has got so bogged down over the years that the only possibility for a real solution is to start afresh with the appointment of a Commission.

8. The terms of reference of the Commission, as we see them, would (in spite of the difficulties set out above) be to examine comprehensively the whole problem and to be completely uninhibited, in making recommendations, by the unsatisfactory history and the past. No doubt, as you say, the problem of refugees is one that can only be finally solved when peace comes to the Middle East, as part of a general settlement. But at the same time we are sure that no general settlement will be achieved in the Middle East until there has been some radical new thrust towards a solution of the fundamental problem of the refugees.

/9. There

9. There is another reason why the appointment of a Commission is necessary and appropriate at the present moment. If the problem of refugees is not taken out of the nexus of the other questions which affect the problem of peace in the Middle East, it will bedevil the task of the United Nations Representative whom we hope will be sent out to the Middle East in the near future with an "even-handed" mandate to start negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Arab/Israeli war. By divorcing the problem of refugees and dealing with it separately, there is a hope that the two problems can at the start be tackled individually and so have a better chance of approaching a solution.

10. The Minister of State has spoken to Michelmore, who is exceedingly preoccupied with both the present problems and the future purpose of his UNRWA. He seemed to welcome the idea of a U.N. Commission for the refugee problem, indicating that he thought it essential for some new and bold step of this kind to be taken soon if there were ever to be a solution. The Minister of State believes there is a need to move quickly on this matter and we would welcome your comments as soon as possible. In the meantime, when the debate on UNRWA takes place, we believe we need not be inhibited in what we say in support of UNRWA by the fact that we may later come to propose the appointment of a United Nations Commission. We shall have to continue supporting UNRWA in any case so long as it continues to function. Please let us know whether you endorse this line.

11. I am sending copies of this letter to Phillip Adams in Amman, Michael Hadow in Tel Aviv, James Cable in Beirut, Robert Tesh in Cairo, John Killick in Washington and Cope in Geneva.

(E. Youde)

T 21/176/67

Chancery,
UK Mission UN,
New York.

26 OCT 1967

30 OCT 1967

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF

THE CHANCERY

Mr Rhodes
& Mr Coates.

18th October, 1967

BRITISH EMBASSY,
BEIRUT.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS

For the eight months ended 31 August 1967

GENERAL NOTES

1. This report covers only contributions to UNRWA and does not include any made direct to the refugees. A contribution to UNRWA is one that is under its direct control, and usable in its programme. All other contributions, even if handled by UNRWA, are considered as being made direct to the refugees.

2. The pledges reported in Statement I are those which relate wholly or partly to contributions for 1967 and subsequent years and, also, pledges wholly related to previous years that have not yet been received in full.

3. Contributions in currencies of countries where exchange restrictions are in force have been shown in U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange prevailing at the time of receipt. Other cash contributions are stated at approximate free market rates.

4. Contributions in kind are shown at the donors' valuations, if known and reasonable; otherwise at valuations set by the Agency, with consideration given to prevailing market valuations.

Accounts Division

9 October 1967

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CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENT

Status of Current Pledges
as at 31 August 1967
(in U.S. dollars)

Name of contributor	Description or purpose	Amount pledged	Applicable to operations in 1966 and before	1967	1968 and after	Unpaid balances
		$	$	$	$	$
Abu Dhabi	Bahrein dinars	20,927	-	20,927	-	-
Australia	Australian dollars (1966/67 pledge)	201,600	100,800	100,800	-	-
Austria	U.S. dollars	10,000 5/	-	10,000	-	-
Austria	Austrian shillings	19,350	-	19,350	-	-
Belgium	Belgian francs	35,000	-	35,000	-	-
Canada	Canadian dollars	462,963	-	462,963	-	-
Canada	Flour (FOB Canada)	925,926 5/	-	925,926	-	-
Canada	Flour and skim milk (C&F Beirut)	1,059,901 5/	-	1,059,901	-	548,648
Canada	Rental of aircraft for one year	21,600 5/	-	10,800	10,800	19,800
Ceylon	Supplies	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000
China	U.S. dollars	20,000 5/	-	20,000	-	-
Congo	U.S. dollars	20,000 5/	-	20,000	-	20,000
Cyprus	Pounds sterling	560	-	560	-	-
Denmark	U.S. dollars (regular pledge 1966/67)	79,629	39,814	39,815	-	-
Denmark	U.S. dollars (for vocational education 1966/67)	200,000	66,667	133,333	-	-
Denmark	U.S. dollars (for vocational education 1967/68)	200,000 5/	-	66,667	133,333	-
Denmark	U.S. dollars	217,171 5/	-	217,171	-	-
Federal Republic of Germany	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	750,000	-	750,000	-	250,000
Federal Republic of Germany	Jordan dinars	2,800 5/	-	2,800	-	-
Finland	U.S. dollars	50,000 5/	-	50,000	-	50,000
Finland	U.S. dollars	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
France	French francs (regular pledge)	122,449	-	122,449	-	-
France	Rents (regular pledge)	60,717	-	60,717	-	20,239
France	Lebanese pounds (for university scholarships)	1,412	-	1,412	-	-
France	French francs	1,020,408 5/	-	1,020,408	-	-

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description or purpose	Amount pledged	Applicable to operations in 1966 and before	1967	1968 and after	Unpaid balances
		$	$	$	$	$
France	Services of staff (for teaching French)	11,835	3,996	7,839	-	-
France	French francs (for teaching French and vocational education):					
	1964/65 school year	57,653	45,417	-	12,236	-
	1965/66 school year	57,653	26,902	-	30,751	-
	1966/67 school year	57,653	15,350	25,575	16,728	-
	1967/68 school year	57,653	-	19,053	38,600	-
Gaza Authorities	Rents and vaccines	154,612	-	154,612	-	50,773
Gaza Authorities	Egyptian pounds (for university scholarships)	2,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Ghana	U.S. dollars	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Greece	U.S. dollars	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Holy See	U.S. dollars	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Holy See	U.S. dollars	10,000 5/	-	10,000	-	-
Iceland	U.S. dollars	12,000 5/	-	12,000	-	12,000
India	Supplies	26,666	13,333	13,333	-	18,704
Iran	U.S. dollars	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Ireland	U.S. dollars	25,000	-	25,000	-	-
Ireland	U.S. dollars	40,000 5/	-	40,000	-	-
Israel	Port, and transport services	150,000 7/	-	150,000 2/4/	-	134,088
Italy	U.S. dollars	320,000	160,000 1/	160,000	-	320,000
Jamaica	Pounds sterling	560	-	560	-	560
Japan	U.S. dollars	40,000	-	40,000	-	-
Japan	U.S. dollars	100,000 5/	-	100,000	-	100,000
Jordan	Rents, water, port and transport services, vaccines	170,822	-	170,822	-	71,293
Kuwait	U.S. dollars	220,000	-	220,000	-	-
Lebanon	Rents, laboratory services, water and vaccines	45,531	-	45,531	-	14,288
Libya	U.S. dollars	100,000	-	100,000	-	-

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description or purpose	Amount pledged	Applicable to operations in 1966 and before	1967	1968 and after	Unpaid balances
		$	$	$	$	$
Luxembourg	U.S. dollars	3,000 4/	-	3,000	-	3,000
Malaysia	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	1,500	-	1,500	-	1,500
Malaysia	U.S. dollars	10,000 5/	-	10,000	-	-
Malta	U.S. dollars	5,000 5/	-	5,000	-	5,000
Monaco	French francs	204	-	204	-	-
Morocco	U.S. dollars	25,000	-	25,000	-	25,000
Netherlands	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	110,193	-	110,193	-	-
Netherlands	U.S. dollars (for vocational education)	5,325	-	5,325	-	-
New Zealand	Pounds sterling and New Zealand pounds	84,000	-	84,000	-	-
Niger	U.S. dollars	510	-	510	-	510
Norway	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	84,000 5/	-	84,000	-	-
Norway	U.S. dollars	209,497 5/	-	209,497	-	-
Pakistan	Pounds sterling	20,964	-	20,964	-	-
Philippines	U.S. dollars	1,250	-	1,250	-	-
Qatar	U.S. dollars	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Saudi Arabia	U.S. dollars	297,778	-	297,778	-	-
Singapore	U.S. dollars	1,000 5/	-	1,000	-	-
Spain	Flour	78,000 5/	-	78,000	-	-
Spain	Potatoes	89,000 5/	-	89,000	-	44,500
Sudan	Sudanese pounds	5,740	5,740	-	-	5,740
Sweden	U.S. dollars (regular pledge)	145,773	-	145,773	-	-
Sweden	U.S. dollars (special contribution)	1,890,000	-	1,890,000	-	-
Sweden	Vocational training services in Sweden					
	1966/67 school year	110,000	55,000	55,000	-	-
	1967/68 school year	110,000	-	55,000	55,000	55,000
Sweden	U.S. dollars (for well for Siblin VTC and T&TTI)	11,662	11,662	-	-	11,662

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description or purpose	Amount pledged	Applicable to operations in 1966 and before	1967	1968 and after	Unpaid balances
		$	$	$	$	$
Switzerland	Swiss francs (regular pledge)	104,167	-	104,167	-	-
Switzerland	Swiss francs (for family kits)	34,722 5/	-	34,722	-	-
Switzerland	Swiss francs (for blankets)	23,148 5/	-	23,148	-	23,148
Syrian Arab Republic	Transport, rents and vaccines	93,742	-	93,742	-	27,907
Trinidad and Tobago	U.S. dollars	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Tunisia	U.S. dollars	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Turkey	U.S. dollars	10,000 6/	-	10,000	-	-
United Arab Republic	Port and transport services	120,132	-	120,132	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Pounds sterling	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Pounds sterling	500,000 5/	-	500,000	-	-
United States of America	Foodstuffs of earlier pledges under delivery	-	-	-	-	67,860
United States of America	U.S. dollars and local currencies (1966/67)	13,300,000 3/	6,650,000	6,650,000	-	3,150,000
United States of America	Foodstuffs (1966/67)	8,900,000 3/	4,450,000	4,450,000 8/	-	41,222
United States of America	Foodstuffs (1967/68)	-	-	222,000 8/	-	-
United States of America	U.S. dollars	2,000,000 5/	-	2,000,000	-	-
Yugoslavia	Supplies	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000
				28,403,729	297,448	5,113,442

1/ Pledge made in 1966 in respect of period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966
2/ Pledge made in 1967 in respect of period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967
3/ Payable on a matching basis not to exceed 70% of contributions paid by all governments applicable to the fiscal period of the United States to which this pledge applies.
4/ Subject to parliamentary approval.
5/ Special pledge for emergency needs totalling $5,523,597
6/ For the period 1/1/67 - 5/6/67 only.
7/ Nominal estimate pending further information from Government of cost of services.
8/ Contributions received before the announcement of the 1967/68 pledge.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
during the eight months ended 31 August 1967
(in U.S. dollars)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special[1/] contributions for emergency needs
		$	$	$	$
Australia					
U.N. Association of Australia - Victorian Division	Cash	502	-	-	-
U.N. Association of Australia	Cash	-	-	-	13,498
U.N. Junior Set - Sydney	Cash	-	-	-	448
Unilever	Cash	-	-	-	112
Austria					
Caritas	Cash	3,873	-	-	-
Belgium					
Entraide Socialiste Belge and Caritas Catholica	Supplies	-	-	-	160
Canada					
Ambassador Maybee	Cash	-	-	-	92
Canadian Embassy	Supplies	-	-	75	-
Canadian Red Cross Youth	Cash	460	-	-	-
Henderson, Mrs. Dorothy	Cash	460	-	-	-
Peel County Secondary School	Cash	926	-	-	-
United Nations Association of Canada	Cash	-	-	-	1,263
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	-	137
Denmark					
Danish Refugee Council	Cash	-	-	-	36,042
Danish Refugee Council	Supplies	-	-	18,217	-
Federal Republic of Germany					
Berliner Bank	Cash	500	-	-	-
Bosch, Robert, GmbH	Cash	500	-	-	-
Frankfurter Bank	Cash	500	-	-	-
Freimaurerisches Hilfswerk, Hannover	Cash	-	-	-	1,250

1/ Reports and documentation on special donations in kind are not yet complete. This column, therefore, should not be regarded as a complete report on special contributions for emergency needs.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special[1/] contributions for emergency needs
		$	$	$	$
Federal Republic of Germany (Continued)					
MISEREOR	Cash	-	-	-	12,500
Refugee Campaign - Bonn	Cash	-	-	-	21,000
Solms, Johann Georg Graf	Cash	-	-	-	1,250
The Near East Representatives of German Banks - Beirut	Cash	1,000	-	-	-
Sundry donors	Cash	37	-	-	44
Sundry donors	Supplies	-	-	5	-
Finland					
Finnish Association of Folk High Schools and Folk Academies	Cash	1,500	-	-	-
Finnish Refugee Council	Cash	-	-	8,900	-
Hufudstadsbladet, Helsinki	Cash	1,000	-	-	-
Paraisten Kalkkivuor, OY	Cash	500	-	-	-
Stockmann Department Store, Helsinki	Cash	1,000	-	-	-
Svenska Osterbottons Folkshogskola Folkakademi, Yttermark	Cash	500	-	-	-
Tehtaanpuiston Yhteiskoulon Teinikunta	Cash	500	-	-	-
Union of Finnish Girl Guides	Cash	500	-	-	-
France					
Alamichel, Claude	Cash	-	-	-	210
Cimade	Cash	-	-	-	1,020
Communauté de L'arche	Cash	-	-	-	612
Lycée Jeanne d'Arc - Nancy	Cash	163	-	-	-
Meyer, George	Cash	-	-	-	102
Secours Catholique de France	Cash	-	-	898	-
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	-	41
Gaza					
Abu Abdallah Family	Services	-	-	67	-
Abu Ayyad Family	Services	-	-	25	-
Abu Ayyad and Awada Families	Services	-	-	48	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships $	Other education contributions $	Other contributions $	Special contributions for emergency needs $
Gaza (Continued)					
Abu Khusa Family	Services	-	-	22	-
Abu Middain Family	Services	-	-	1,331	-
Abu Ommar Family and Khalil Khalil	Services	-	-	25	-
Abu Salim Family	Services	-	-	327	-
Abu Salah Naser	Services	-	-	18	-
Abu Sha'b Family	Services	-	-	294	-
Abu Uriban Family	Services	-	-	62	-
Abu Uriban and Abu Middain Families	Services	-	-	32	-
Awada Family	Services	-	-	1,044	-
Awada and Abu Middain Families	Services	-	-	214	-
Daghma Family	Services	-	-	74	-
El Mussaddar Family	Services	-	-	187	-
Gaza Municipality	Services	-	-	37	-
Mussaddar and Qur'an Families	Services	-	-	249	-
Saleh Ali Barbakh	Services	-	-	31	-
Tarazi Family	Services	-	-	77	-
Waqf Department	Services	-	-	4,391	-
Ireland					
Irish National Committee for UNICEF	Cash	-	-	-	560
Jamaica					
Manchester High School	Cash	-	-	-	264
Japan					
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	52	-
Jordan					
Municipal Council - Qalqilia	Services	-	-	257	-
Save the Children Fund	Supplies	-	-	266	-
Anonymous	Services	-	-	1,842	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships $	Other education contributions $	Other contributions $	Special contributions for emergency needs $
Lebanon					
Foreign Airlines	Cash	-	-	-	6,154
Greek Orthodox Community	Services	-	-	416	-
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	Services	-	-	936	-
Heirs of Saaddine Shatila	Services	-	-	832	-
Syrian Lebanese Mission	Services	-	-	1,248	-
Sundry donors	Supplies	-	-	11	-
Anonymous	Services	-	-	2,414	-
Liechtenstein					
General and Metal Holding Co.	Cash	-	-	-	10,000
Netherlands					
UNESCO Centrum Netherlands	Cash	-	-	-	10,000
New Zealand					
New Zealand Council Organizations for Relief Services Overseas (CORSO)	Cash	14,000	-	8,834	5,600
Norway					
Kroksnes, Arthur	Cash	-	-	141	-
Norwegian Red Cross	Supplies	-	-	-	456
Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash	8,000	-	29,771	-
Norwegian Refugee Council	Supplies	-	-	-	34,189
Save the Children Fund (Redd Barna)	Cash	490	-	-	-
Portugal					
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation	Cash	5,000	-	-	50,000
Saudi Arabia					
Baroudy, Jamil, N.	Cash	-	-	-	1,000

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships $	Other education contributions $	Other contributions $	Special contributions for emergency needs $
Sweden					
Ericsson Messrs. L.M.	Supplies	-	583	-	-
Hult, A.	Cash	-	-	-	295
Swedish Save the Children Federation	Cash	8,000	-	15,301	63,485
Swedish Organization for Individual Relief	Supplies	-	-	-	71,446
Switzerland					
Anderson, Malte	Cash	500	-	-	-
Caritas	Cash	-	-	-	7,000
Feller, E.	Cash	-	-	-	231
Krbec, Miss Eva Marie	Cash	-	-	-	231
Moracchi, V.	Cash	-	-	-	1,359
Waser, Pfr. Heinz	Cash	-	-	-	116
Mrs. Weeks and Miss Krbec	Cash	139	-	-	-
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	8	198
Syrian Arab Republic					
Local Authorities	Services	-	-	1,346	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland					
Astor Bursury Fund	Cash	18,200	-	-	-
British Bank of the Middle East	Cash	-	-	-	70,000
Cambridge University - UNA Refugee Department	Cash	-	-	280	378
Christian Aid	Cash	504	-	-	14,000
Council for Education in World Citizenship	Cash	-	-	-	5,170
European Campaign for World Refugees	Cash	9,800	-	-	-
Freedom from Hunger (Tenby) Committee	Cash	504	-	-	-
Luthwaite, Miss Hilda	Cash	-	-	-	140
May, E.G.	Cash	-	-	63	-
Milford, Mr. and Mrs. W.	Cash	196	-	-	-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM)	Cash	10,500	-	15,400	42,000
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, through World Council of Churches	Supplies	-	-	-	10,000

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special contributions for emergency needs
		$	$	$	$
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Cont'd)					
Petts Wood Methodist Church	Cash	504	-	-	-
Rogers, Miss M.	Cash	504	-	-	-
Schuller, Mrs. Thomas	Cash	-	-	-	62
St. Helen's School	Cash	504	-	-	-
Standing Conference of British Organization for Aid to Refugees	Cash	-	-	-	90,433
Tomlinson, Miss Ruth	Cash	-	-	-	140
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Cash	-	-	-	4,200
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Freedom from Hunger Campaign Fund)	Cash	1,484	-	-	2,800
Veitch G.	Supplies	-	-	300	-
Wings of Friendship	Supplies	-	-	505	-
Anonymous	Cash	-	-	278	-
Sundry donors	Cash	-	-	28	33
United States of America					
American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund	Cash	-	-	-	5,000
American Middle East Rehabilitation Inc. (AMER)	Cash				22,500
American Middle East Rehabilitation Inc. (AMER)	Supplies	4,704	-	-	13,959
American Mission - Beirut	Services	-	-	662	-
American Women's Club of Lebanon	Cash	475	-	-	-
Arab American Community of Ann Arbor	Cash	-	-	-	1,454
Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO)	Cash	15,000	40,000	5,000	-
Astor, Bursary Fund	Cash	5,981	-	-	-
Baird Foundation	Cash	-	-	114	-
Boucher, Emile P.	Cash	-	-	-	61
Buehrig, Dr. Edward E.	Cash	100	-	-	-
Dahran Women's Group (ARAMCO)	Cash	-	-	380	-
Fallers, A. Lloyd	Cash	-	-	-	100
Fellowship Club	Cash	-	-	-	50
First Congregational Church	Cash	-	-	-	50

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special contributions for emergency needs
		$	$	$	$
United States of America (Continued)					
Ford Motor Co.	Cash	25,000	-	-	-
Ford Motor Co.	Supplies	-	1,826	-	-
Garrison, Roy	Cash	-	-	-	100
Garth, William Le Roy Estate	Cash	-	-	2,958	-
Goldburg, Rabbi Robert E.	Cash	-	-	-	100
Graef, Mrs. Gretchen	Cash	-	-	-	50
Hansen, Ernest	Cash	-	-	-	100
Hibner, Mrs. Don T. Jr.	Cash	-	-	50	-
Holbrook, Dwight	Cash	-	-	-	100
Holy Land Centre Inc.	Cash	-	-	-	2,400
Hoppe, Denis and Family	Cash	-	-	-	100
Howard A. and Martha R. Wolf Fund	Cash	-	-	-	500
Howe Miss Letitia T.	Cash	-	-	-	500
Hurlburt, G.W.	Cash	-	-	-	50
Islamic Centre of N.Y.	Cash	-	-	-	3,212
Islamic Society of Western Michigan	Cash	-	-	-	2,375
Kellner, Mrs. Mary	Cash	-	-	-	50
Kirk Patrick, Virginia	Cash	-	-	-	50
Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. W.C.	Cash	-	-	-	50
La Bahn, Edmond	Cash	-	-	-	50
Lawyer, Capt. John E. Jr.	Cash	-	-	-	131
Lombardi, Miss Helen Brown	Cash	-	-	100	-
Matthews, Mrs. M.	Cash	-	-	-	50
McEachein, Miss Janet	Cash	-	-	-	100
Molanghlin, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald C.	Cash	-	-	-	50
Mukwonago Union High School	Cash	108	-	-	-
NAJDA - American Women for the Middle East	Cash	500	-	-	-
Near East Christian Committee	Cash	-	-	154	-
Nicely Mrs. Katharine T.	Cash	-	-	-	100
N.O.T.S. Hebrew Congregation	Cash	-	-	-	68
Pal - Aid International Inc.	Cash	-	-	-	1,000
Rollform Corporation	Cash	-	-	-	50
Sady, Emil J.	Cash	-	-	50	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special contributions for emergency needs
		$	$	$	$
United States of America (Continued)					
Selby, Peter Spengler	Cash	102	-	-	-
Scheller, Julius L.	Cash	-	-	-	50
Shanz[illegible]	Cash	-	-	-	60
Smith, Richard T. Jr.	Cash	-	-	-	74
Sochaki, Mrs. Waltraud	Cash	-	-	-	100
Stewart, Mrs. Dunlop	Cash	-	-	-	92
The Academy of Islam International	Cash	-	-	-	1,000
United States Committee for Refugees	Cash	60	-	-	1,825
U.S. Omen	Cash	500	-	-	4,000
Yusuf, Dr. S.	Cash	-	-	-	75
Sundry donors	Cash	35	-	200	1,741
International Organizations					
International Federation of Business and Professional Women					
Australia	Cash	1,020	-	-	-
Switzerland	Cash	500	-	-	-
United Kingdom	Cash	2,016	-	-	-
International Rescue Committee	Cash	-	-	-	2,500
The Staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Cash	-	-	-	255
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Services of Staff	-	229,020	-	-
United Nations Emergency Force (Canadian Army Contingent)	Cash	-	-	2,916	-
United Nations Emergency Force (Danor Battalion)	Cash	-	-	239	-
United Nations Emergency Force (XXV Swedish Battalion)	Cash	-	-	1,163	-
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	Cash	-	-	3,364	-
World Health Organization (WHO)	Services of staff or reimbursement of UNRWA staff costs in lieu	-	-	39,906	-

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES
(Continued)

Name of contributor	Description	Vocational education scholarships	Other education contributions	Other contributions	Special contributions for emergency needs
		$	$	$	$
International Organizations (Continued)					
World Health Organization (WHO)	Supplies	-	-	696	-
Zonta Helsinki Congress	Cash	-	-	-	1,535
Zonta International	Cash	15,342	-	-	-
Sundry donors	Gift coupons	275	-	-	-
		164,968	271,429	175,131	659,538

Summary:

Vocational education scholarships contributions	$164,968
Other education contributions	271,429
Other contributions	175,131
Special contributions for emergency needs	659,538
	1,271,066

(1687/67)

RESTRICTED

S. L. Egerton Esq.
New York.

27 OCT 1967

With the compliments of

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
EMBASSY

The booklet is rather well done. I will ask Jordanian Mission if they have received copies here (but leave it at that).

(J. A. Fortescue)

AMMAN

20 October 1967

Mr Hope 26/x
Mr Hope 26/x
Sir L. Gore 26/x
Col. Secretary.

1827/176/67

RESTRICTED

BRITISH EMBASSY,

AMMAN.

(1687/67)

20 October 1967

The Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Information has given me six copies each of the enclosed three items (which you may well have seen already) with the request that I pass them to anyone who might be interested.

2. Personally, I think that "Exodus 1967" is a very worthwhile document showing a restraint as effective as it is un-Arab (it was produced by an American) which could usefully be more widely distributed and I hope Jordanian Missions in London, Washington and New York will think of doing so. But on past experience I am not sure that we can take it for granted.

3. In any case, if you or any of the recipients of this letter think that you would have a use for any additional copies the Ministry, I am sure, would be glad to provide them.

(J. A. Fortescue)

A. J. Beamish Esq.,
Eastern Department.

INDEXED

Copied to: S. L. Egerton, New York.
J. W. Pethybridge, Jerusalem.
A. B. Urwick, Washington.
N. J. Mandel, Tel Aviv.

RESTRICTED

Enclosures of 1822/176

Jerusalem

A tale of two cities

made one by force

"Old World Arab charm

in danger of being

lost"

This article by G. H. Jansen

appeared in the Sunday-Statesman

of 23rd, July, 1967.

of India?

The real obstacle to Arab Jerusalem and Jewish Jerusalem becoming one city is the deep cultural-sociological gap between them. In the stuff and texture of the daily living Arab Jerusalem is Asian and Middle Eastern, Jewish Jerusalem is Western and Middle European. Even if there is temporary or permanent political or administrative unification, real unification could only come if one cultural style, one way of daily life, prevail over the other; and that will be a slower and more painful grinding down process than any act of conquest.

This obvious fact became painfully clear to me during a recent visit to the two cities after the Israeli takeover. I think I can claim to know both halves of the city well. Naturally, working out of Beirut, I know the Arab side much better because I must have visited it a score of times in the last 19 years; but I have also visited the Jewish sector four times in the past six years. Only once before was I able to visit both sides together; that was on

the day when Pope Paul went across from the Arab city to visit holy sites in Israeli Galilee and journalists were permitted, for twelve hours, to go back and forth through the Mandelbaum Gate. It was during that special double cross that I felt that a walk of a quarter of a mile took me not from one city or one country but from one continent to another, and a very different one at that. That impression has only been reinforced by recent observation.

I think that Jerusalem is the greatest city on the face of the earth - because of its physical setting, both God-made and man-made, and because of the tremendous, often bloody, happenings of which it has been the scene, events that have profoundly changed the entire course of human history and which gave to this city, set on a hill, a special aura.

OLD, OLD STORY

I first visited Jerusalem in 1948 between the first and second truce periods in the first Palestinian war. The

battle for the old city within the walls had just been won by the Arab Legion. I scrambled over the rubble of the Jewish area where fierce fighting had gone on in cellars and sewers and the principal weapon used had been sticks of dynamite. The air was heavy with the stench of bodies buried beneath the ruins. This time I picked my way over the ruins of houses near the Church of St. Anne which also was heavily damaged by Israeli shelling; the corpses, of which there had been many, had however already been removed. In Jerusalem, more than elsewhere, the more things change the more they are the same.

Jordanian Jerusalem was a city with a very strong and distinctive character and flavour. It was a place of grave and quiet dignity, and its daily life accorded with this sober spirit. Only a few years ago were cinemas permitted; there were no public bars and no night clubs. The people of Jerusalem were self-consciously, almost proudly serious, and the foreign tourists, even though some of them affected outlandish fashions, were still

pilgrims and they dressed and observed a certain minimum of decorum in dress and behaviour. One was always aware that this was the Holy City.

Jewish Jerusalem is a completely different sort of city; it even smells different because Jews and Arabs use different cooking media. Going through the Mandelbaum Gate one passes from a city basically akin to Banaras or Mandalay or Kyoto to one that is basically akin to Vienna or West Berlin. The change was both abrupt and complete.

I saw for myself how great was the difference when I was in the Old City on the first Sabbath holiday after the Israeli takeover of the Jerusalem municipal administration. On that Friday and Saturday the population of the New City was emptied into the Old City and made it almost unrecognizable.

BUYING AND SELLING

Why did these vast throngs go to the Old City? To see the holy places - the Mosque of Omar, the Church of

the Holy Sepulchre, the Wailing Wall? No, they went to shop. The smallest shop in the narrowest alley had its customers buying up just about anything they could find: cigarettes and confectionery, cutlery, crockery and glassware, clothing material and shoes, electrical goods, and in particular three things - strings of coloured beads, umbrellas and a small curved pipe for the smokers. Near Mandelbaum Gate crude flowerpots and waterjugs were being sold by the lorryload. Seeing this hunger for anything colourful and unusual made one realize how dull and drab things are in the Jewish State.

But the shoppers themselves, unfortunately, were anything but dull and drab. They laughed and talked and bargained at the top of their voices, the women smoked in the streets, their clothes were of every colour and most of the younger women were in standard Israeli summer wear — skin-tight stretch pants and flimsy sleeveless blouses. If they were not there as conquerors the Jordanian police would have ordered them to go home

and dress properly, as they used to have the right to do. The young Israelis, in particular, behaved in the Old City exactly as they do in the streets on their side, that is, young couples not merely held hands, they put their arms round each other's waists and necks. This conduct, normal for them, would previously have led to a prosecution for indecent behaviour.

More than anything else, more than the bullying and looting, it was this wave of invincibly modern Europeans sweeping over the Old City that convinced its bewildered inhabitants that they were now under foreign domination. More than anything else it is this changing of the every-day aspect of their city streets that will induce many Jerusalemites to go into exile.

SNAPPED UP

There was much the same sort of behaviour at the holy places — not that they were very much frequented: for every one Israeli visting the Mosque or the Church or

the Wall there were ten in the shops. There were new notices up at the entrance to the Mosque and the Church asking visitors to dress decently, to behave reverentially, not to smoke and not to take in dogs or guns. Israel's Grand Rabbinate had also issued a notice reminding the public that the Wailing Wall was a religious place, that behaviour there should be restrained and that it was forbidden to take photos on the Sabbath. Alas for all the notices, photographs in abundance were taken in every holy place, the women were still there in tight trousers and the soldiers with their guns. Nothing could have been more different from the behaviour of Muslim and Christian Arabs in these holy places, for the Arabs are still a devout people.

I do not think that any disrespect was deliberately intended by the Israelis because they were not as pilgrims but as sightseers, and they were just being themselves, which means that being essentially Western in culture, the average Israeli like the average Westerner — is a non-religious agnostic. I visited the Wailing Wall in the even-

ing and then on the morning of the Sabbath, spending half an hour there each time. Perhaps three or four hundred persons came to see it during this period but not more than twenty stayed to pray and they were all, without exception, either rabbis or theological students in their black robes, ringlets and flat fur hats. The other Israelis, from what I saw, came to have a look, to take photographs and buy souvenir postcards.

MATTER OF FAITH

This is an important aspect of Israel's life: in the Jewish state Judaism is more honoured in the breach than the observance. The State enforces the Sabbath so that one has the strange phenomenon of a country cut off from the outside world one day in seven, because no public transport by air, land or sea functions in Israel on the Sabbath; yet every single one of those tens of thousands of Israelis shopping in the old city were, by that very act, breaking the Sabbath; and the overwhelming majority of the Israelis do so every Sabbath.

The Israelis would, of course, like to have access to the Wailing Wall and they should have it. But from what I saw it is for them an object of curiosity rather than of reverence. Its importance for Israel is symbolic far more than really religious.

One approaches the Wailing Wall across what is now a very large open space with a dusty, uneven surface. If one looks down carefully one sees the reason for the unevenness. Underfoot one has the rubble of a thickly populated area from which 1,000 Arabs were expelled at three hours notice by the Jews; these people took what they could carry on their heads and backs and their houses were then bulldozed. And so one walks over scraps of food, bits of clothing, broken furniture and twisted water pipes. Soon the area will be asphalted or put under grass and these mute reminders of a brutal happening will no longer be visible. Perhaps the worst thing the Nazi persecution did to the Jews was to make them indifferent to the sufferings produced by persecution. Who, indeed, should now be wailing at the Wall — Jew or Arab?

To judge by present appearances, and if Israel, in defiance of the United Nations, holds on to Jordanian Jerusalem then the Old City will assuredly lose its former character. It will then be a Holy City in name, such as is Rome, where holiness is a prime tourist attraction worth precisely so much in terms of dollars and cents.

SONGS OF ARABY

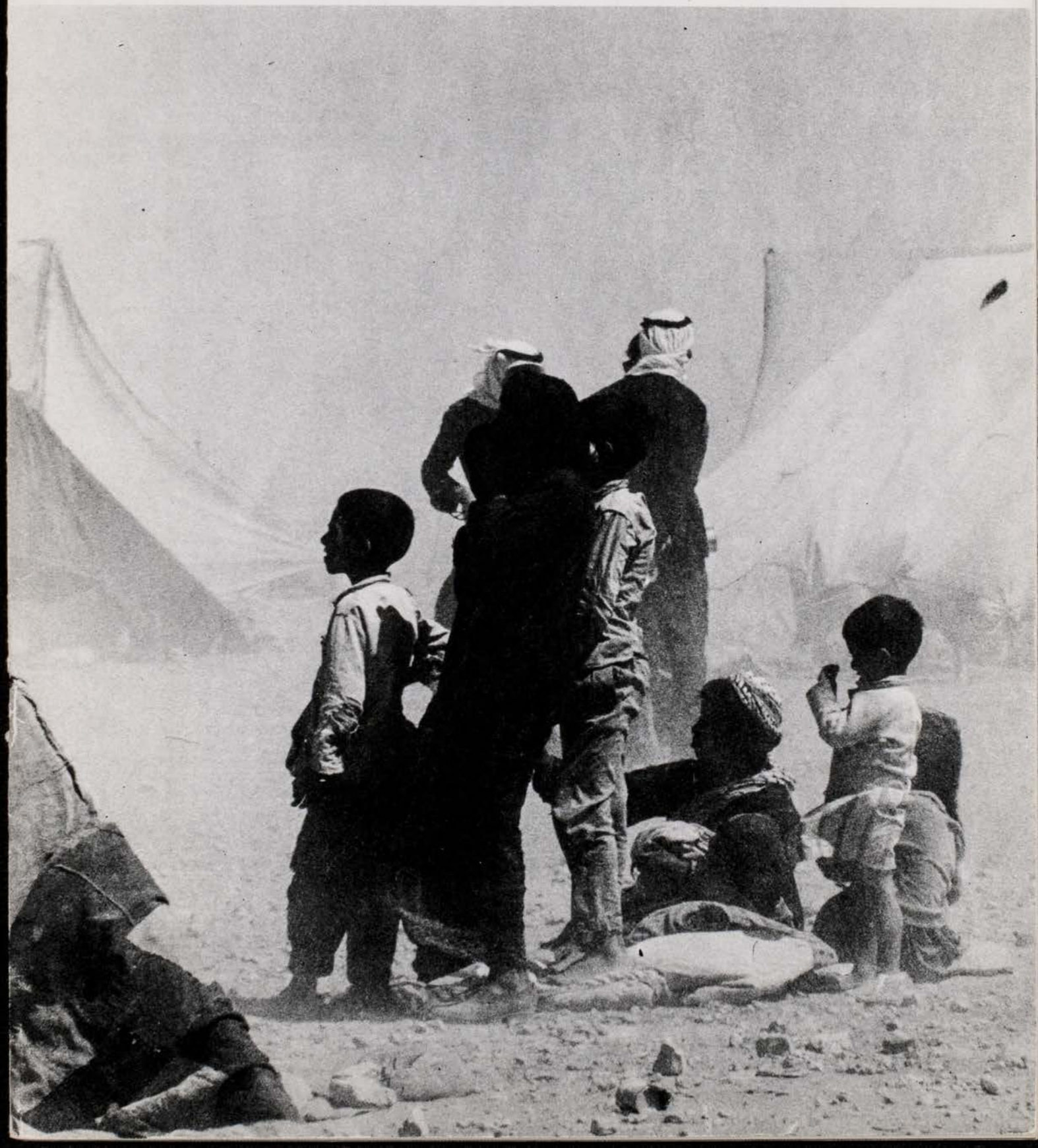
Setting aside any political possibilities, such as internationalization, is there any chance of the sociological trend taking the opposite course? Of the Old City refining the New? Perhaps a very slight chance does exist. In a restaurant in the Old City in which I was having lunch one day was also a group of Jewish youngsters, mildly amorous, boisterous, rather noisy and somewhat overbearing. They had a few words of Arabic and used them to tell the waiter that they did not want to listen to Italian recorded background music but instead to the songs of the very famous Egyptian woman singer, Um Kalsoum. They not only knew the names of her latest successes but

when one was played for them they knew the words too and sang them with her, clapping out the rhythm. I recalled that the artists of Israel have gravitated away from the modern Israeli towns to the old Arab quarters of Jaffa, Tiberias and Safad (the mosques in the last two towns are now art galleries).

Is the Old City to become another picturesque art oasis in modern Israel or will the young Israelis find that Arab culture has at least as much, perhaps more, to offer them than the anarchistic "freedom" of the West ?

Whatever the outcome of this kulturkampf, as of now what really divides the two cities of Jerusalem is not merely deep political hostility but a far more fundamental cultural incompatibility .

EXODUS 1967



EXODUS 1967

THE STORY OF THE ARAB REFUGEES

The pictures in this book were taken by the American photographer, Tor Eigeland. Sent to Jordan to cover the Israeli war, he remained behind when his assignment was finished to photograph its aftermath-the exodus of the Arab refugees. These pictures, along with hundreds of others, he dedicated to JORDAN to help tell the story of the refugees to the world.

The pictures need no captions, and the accompanying text is simply what crossed one man's mind as he looked through them.

In a history running back in time to man's beginning, the Jordan River has witnessed great events, and been a part of many of them.

Twisting a course from its rising on snow-capped Mount Hermon down to the lowest spot on earth in the Dead Sea, the Jordan is the world's most historic river, the inspiration of songs of great rejoicing, as well as songs of hope and longing.

Today the song of the Jordan is a song of sadness and despair. It is the song of the homeless refugees, victims of a cruel war with the Israelis, some of them for the second time in two decades.

When war struck suddenly on the 5th of June,

thousands of families, some in fear and some in danger,

fled from their homes.

Others were driven away by force of arms.

Word spread among them that there was safety across the Jordan River.

But when they reached the river bank

they found that bombs had been there before them.

The bridge was down.

Carrying bedding, furniture and bundles,

they made their way on narrow planks above the swirling waters.

Mothers and fathers with their youngest in their arms,

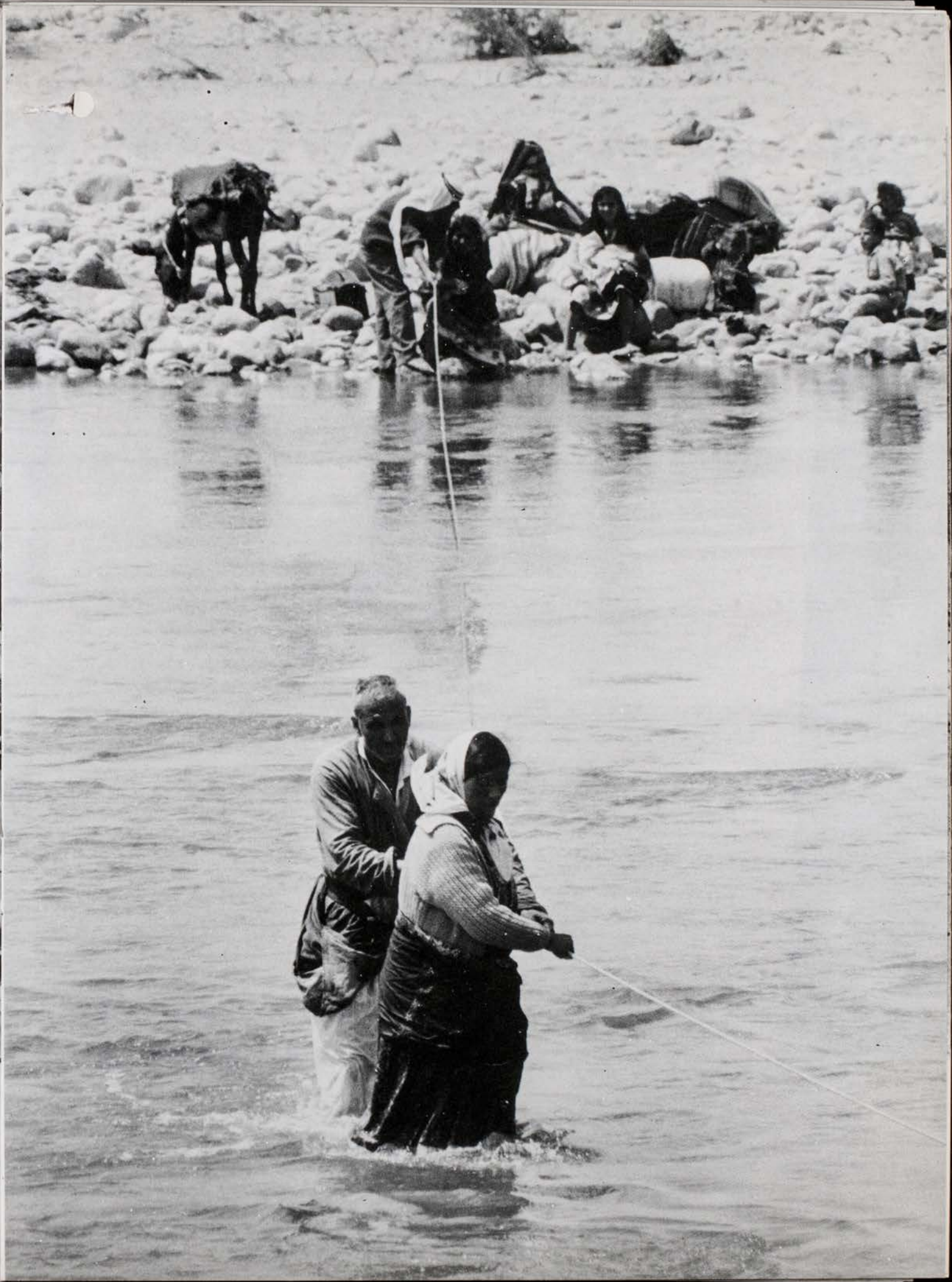
old and young,

they came in a steady stream.

Others, farther down the river, found a shallow ford

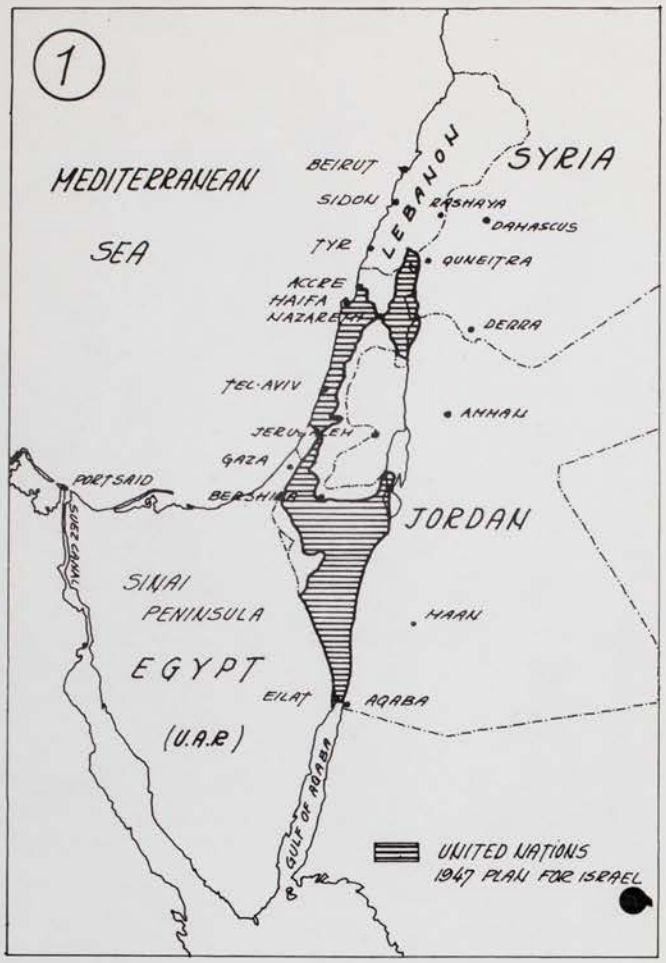
and waded across to the East Bank,

and safety.



They found safety of a sort,

but little else, in hastily constructed camps.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RASHAYA
DAMASCUS
QUNEITRA
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AMMAN
JORDAN
MAAN
SINAI
PENINSULA
EGYPT
(U.A.R.)
EILAT
AQABA
GULF OF AQABA
UNITED NATIONS
1947 PLAN FOR ISRAEL

2
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(U.A.R.)
EILAT
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GULF OF AQABA
AREAS CONQUERED
BY ISRAEL IN ADDITION
TO U.N. PLAN

3
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EILAT
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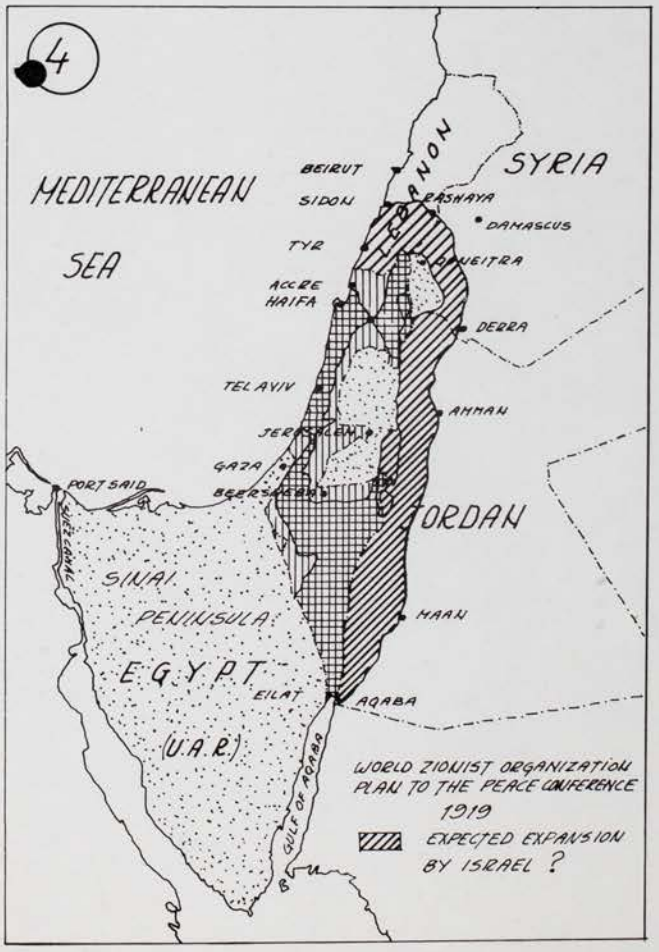
GULF OF AQABA
AREAS OCCUPIED BY
ISRAEL IN 1967
AGGRESSION


4
MEDITERRANEAN
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PENINSULA
EGYPT
(U.A.R.)
EILAT
AQABA
GULF OF AQABA
WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
PLAN TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE
1919
EXPECTED EXPANSION
BY ISRAEL ?

Camps pitched in the desert wastes of the Jordan plateau.

Those who understood their exile least,

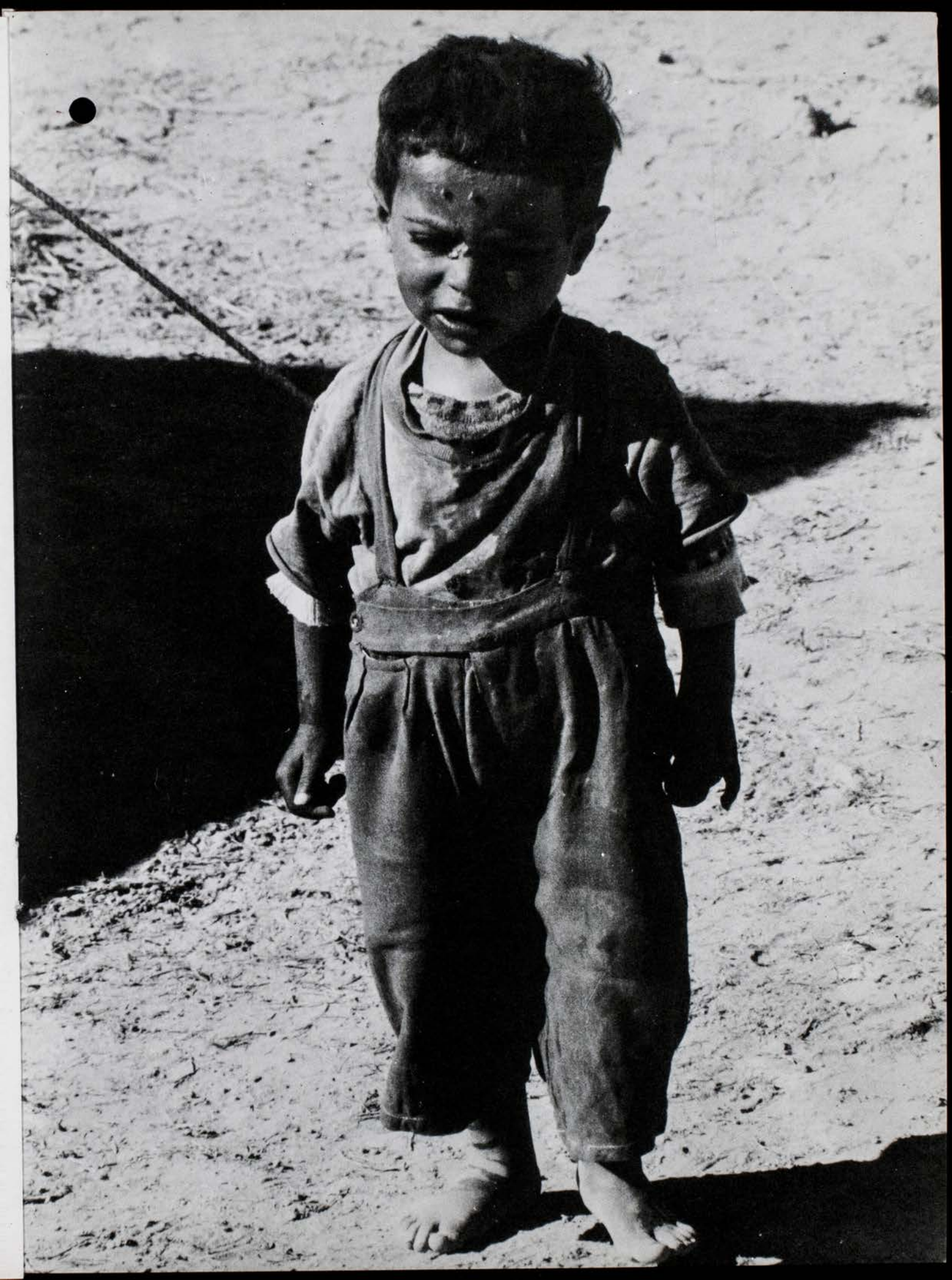
were the children,

like these ...

... and these

But not every little girl found her new life happy.

Nor did every little boy.



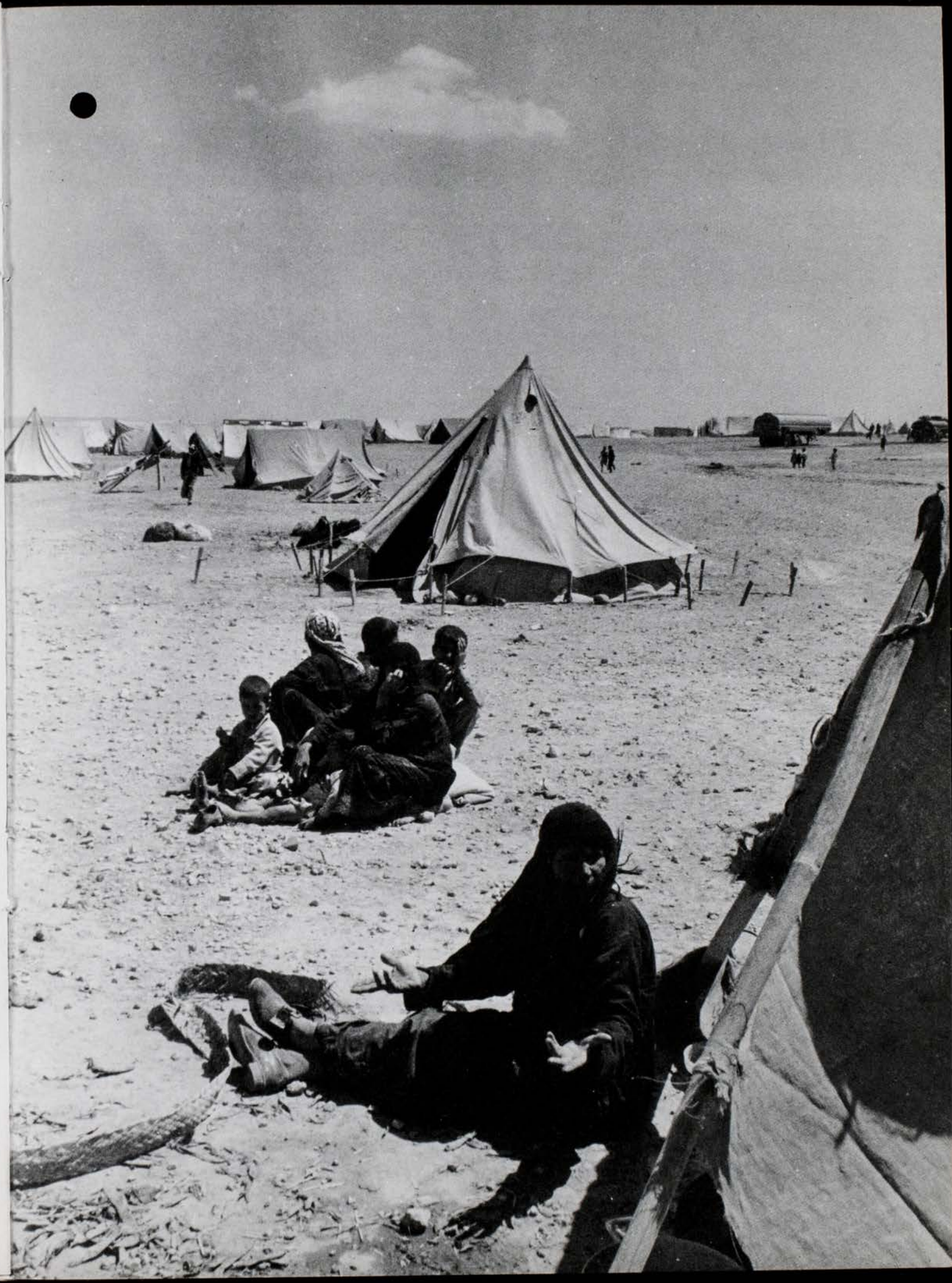
Even for families, there was not much to do

but move about from tent to tent,

searching for friends,

... answering the endless questions of children.

... or wondering what's to be done.



Some went to crowded Amman

where the streets were jammed with thousands of refugees,

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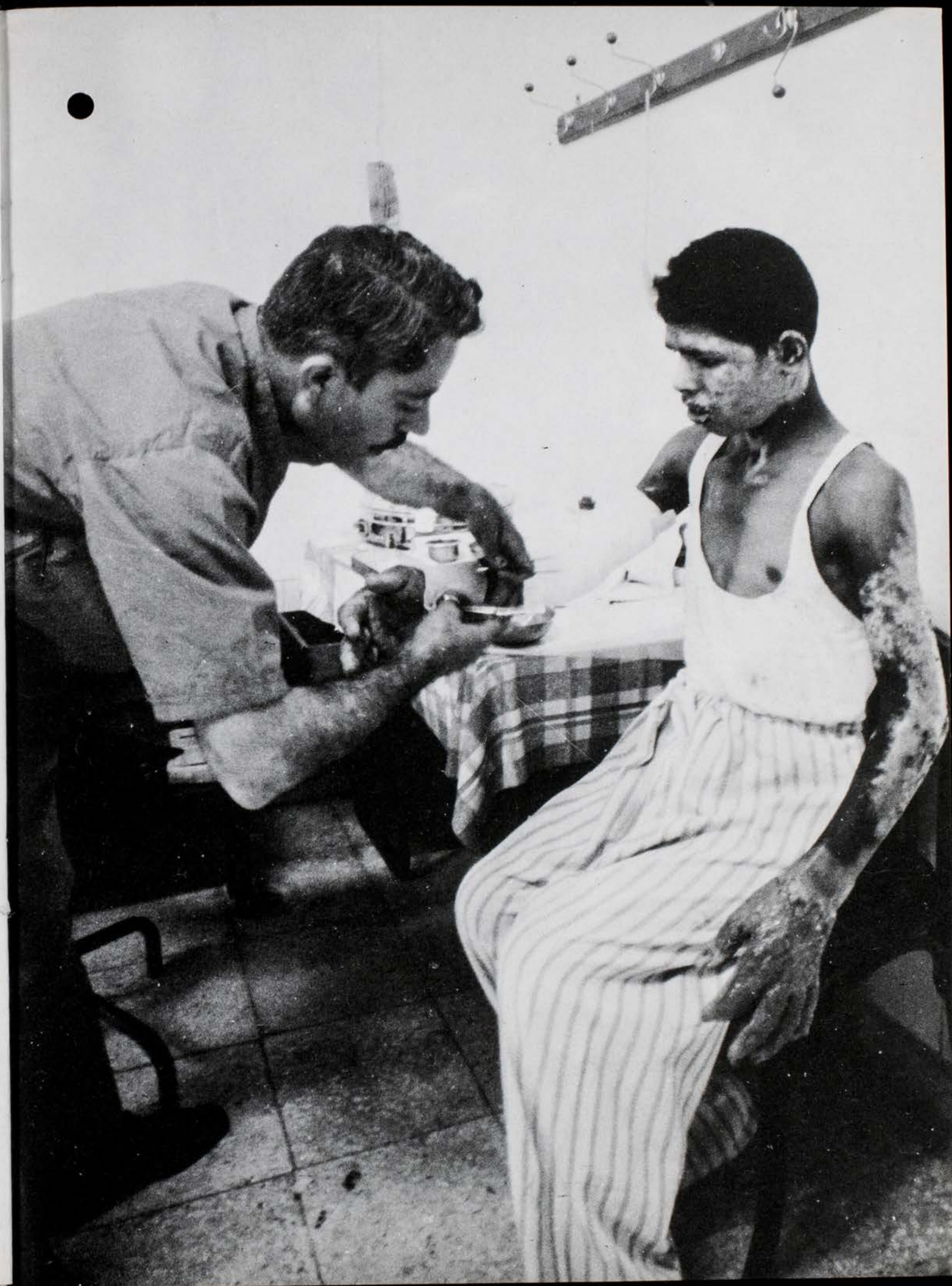
.. and lived in government shelters,

or crushed into overcrowded homes.

Some will stay longer in Amman,

far sadder victims of the war.

Napalm

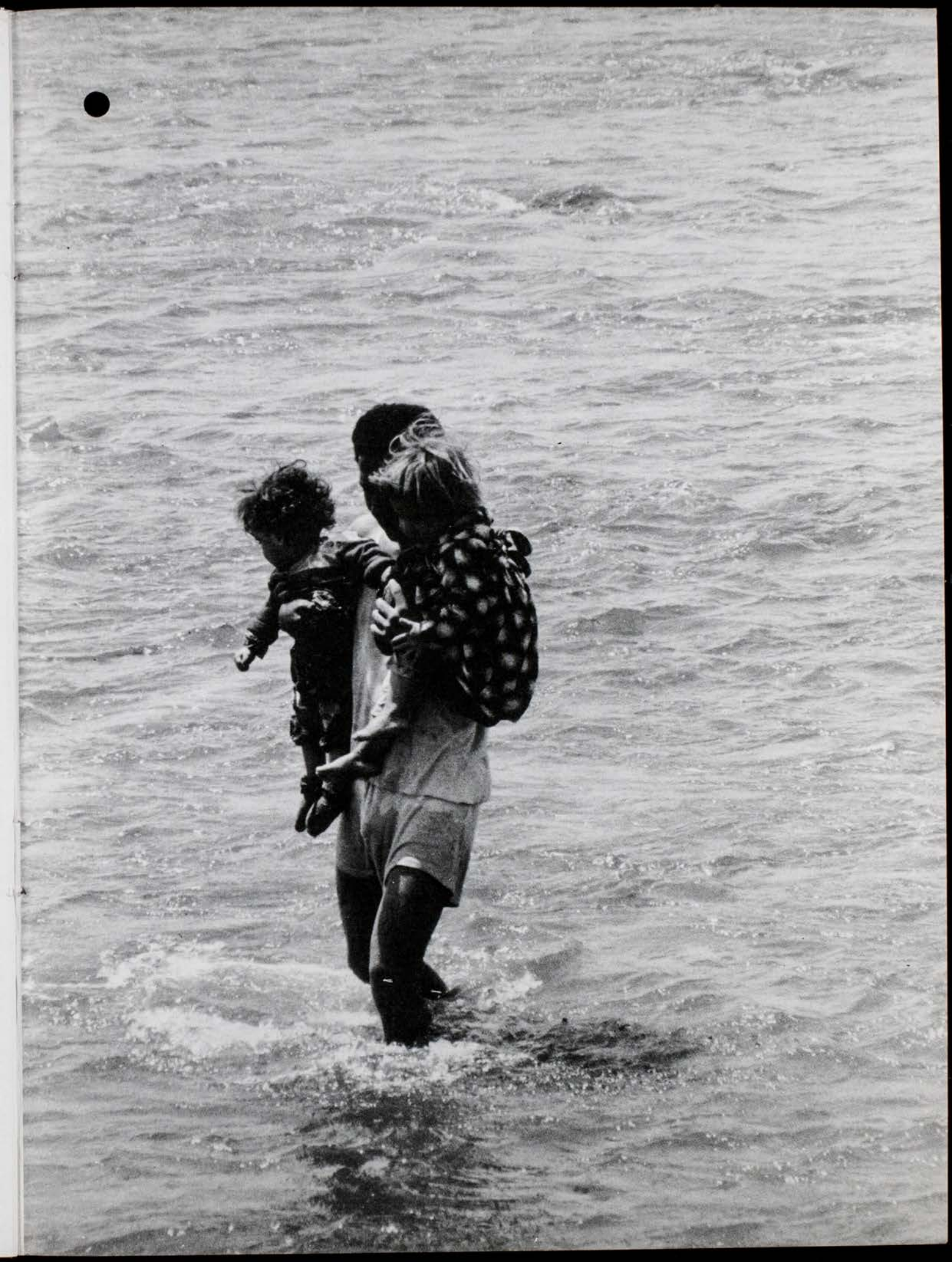


Caught mid-stream between the East Bank

and the West Bank,

the refugee is still

the saddest victim of the war.



But other tragic casualties may well be Jordan itself,

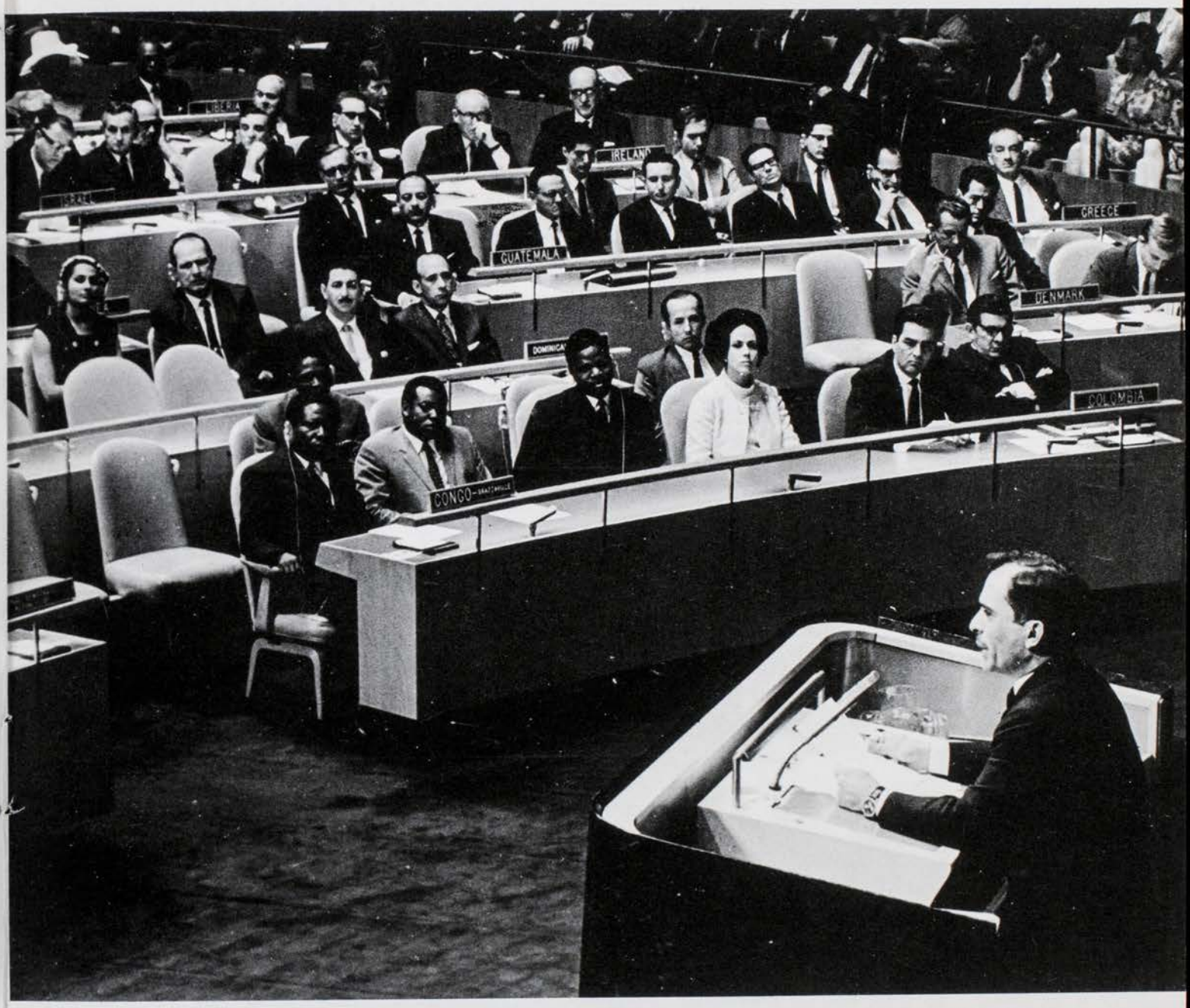
and the United Nations.

One cut in two and its economy ruined,

the other powerless to enforce its will.

Before the General Assembly of that august body,

one voice of reasoned hope and forceful courage spoke out...


LIBERIA
IRELAND
GREECE
GUATEMALA
DENMARK
COLOMBIA
CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE

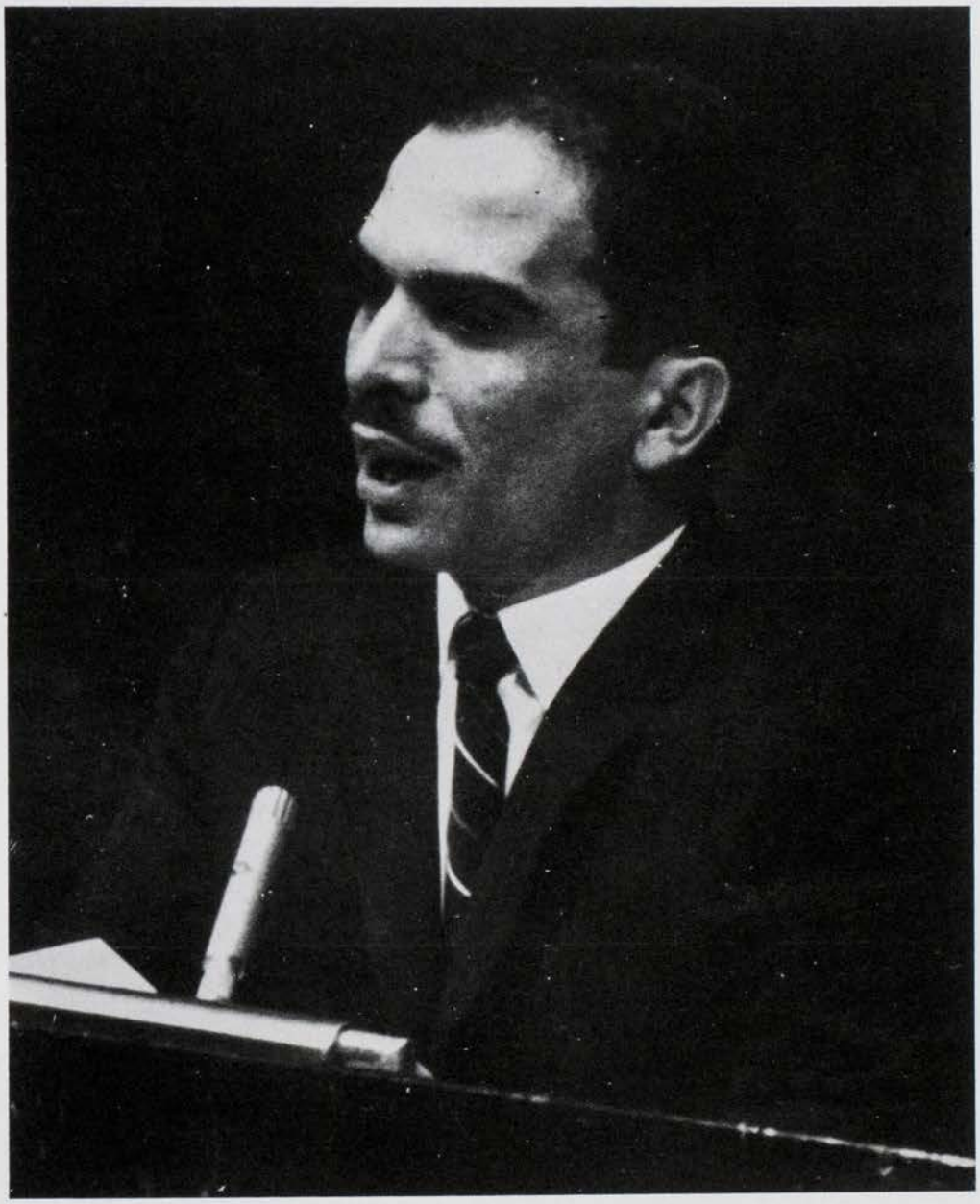
What concerns me most, and what should concern the whole world equally, is that unless the United Nations acts speedily and effectively, the plight of the refugees will double in size, sorrow, misery and death.

Should the United Nations not live up to its promise of its order "Cease Fire," and should it permit the aggressor to keep even one square foot of his spoils, it will never, under any circumstances anywhere in the world, be allowed to say the words "Cease Fire" again and be obeyed.

Israel has stated that what it wants is peace and security. This is the cry of the successful agressor. What Jordan and the Arab world want is...

PEACE WITH JUSTICE

Excerpts from the address of His Majesty, King Hussein before the United Nations General Assembly, June 26, 1967.



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United Nations Relief and Works Agency: contributions and issues concerning Palestine refugees. January 1-December 31, 1967. MS Refugee Records from the Foreign Office, 1947-1970 FO 961/28. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). Refugees, Relief, and Resettlement, link.gale.com/apps/doc/IDOPBP471334815/RRRW?u=omni&sid=bookmark-RRRW&pg=1. Accessed 6 Jan. 2025.